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Tower Views

by Clearway

Armistice Day Obligations

Armistice at Washington

The Armistice of Morality

¶ **Armistice Day**—This is the day of commemoration. As a large portion of the civilized world bows the head in memory of lads who topped the heights of sacrifice under the belief that they were saving a world for democracy, other portions of the world are spreading fire, fear and destruction under the impulsion of equally binding pleas of nationalistic patriotism. While human-kind continues to be mesmerized by militaristic pomp and circumstance, and ideologies which exalt individuals rather than principles, the lesson of the Armistice of 1918 still persists in thought. The armistice was a golden opportunity. But men blundered, and a treaty was produced underscored by the scarlet marks of revenge, self-interest, greed. The consequent lesson has been costly. But it will have been a wholesome chastisement if at its conclusion men see that peace is unattainable while hate and its numerous imps dictate any portion of the terms.

• **If the temptation** is presented to believe that warfare is noble, conclusive, remedial, it might be well to think back to that day when on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month peace returned to Europe. Can one forget that hallowed sense of rejoicing; that universal surge of thanksgiving, which lifted mankind for a time into the holy place of prayer, where thought was released from the bondage of dread, and men turned, with refreshed hopes, to expectations of a better world and promises of an abiding tranquillity?

• **In the memory** of that sentiment, so soon to grow dim, there still exists a nucleus of victory. Because the vision of a better world, a peaceful world, once held the thoughts of men, that consummation lies within the realm of attainment—for what men can conceive they eventually can demonstrate.

• **This is a day** of commemoration. It should be a day of dedication.

¶ **Enduring Peace**—America's observance of Armistice Day re-echoes with a theme emphasized by American Legion Commander Daniel J. Doherty at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The futility of war; the attainment of democratic ideals for which American soldiers fought; the obligation to protect the peace and security of America; and the "enthronement of an enduring peace" are presented as worthy tributes to the memory of those who fell in the World War. Giving these ideals point, Commander Doherty recommends removal of the profit motive from war, an adequate national defense, a proper policy of neutrality.

• **The London, England,** observance is temporarily interrupted but the two minute quiet concludes with "God Save the King," a sentiment which continues to express the British hope for a world at peace. Meanwhile at Brussels signatories of the Nine-Power Pact seek practical ways for conciliation in the Far East; North and South American advocates of the Good Neighbor policy seek to quench the fire along the Haitian-Dominican frontier; the European democracies still seek methods of isolating the Spanish Civil war. Men everywhere and under many forms of government declare that their aim is peace. • Though their methods are various and sometimes at variance, the hopeful may find encouragement from the fact that many high officials are giving expression to a world-hunger for peace. The common man's prayer is being audibly voiced.

¶ **Business Armistice**—A storm of criticism of the Administration's spending policy combined with its restrictive effects on business has been barraging Washington. Fittingly on Nov. 11 a flag of truce issues from the New Deal ramparts. President Roosevelt, it is announced, proposes to encourage private capital to finance a nation-wide building boom. Simultaneously Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. pledges the Administration to "do everything possible to promote the continuance of recovery and to balance the budget through cutting expenditures." Slashes in expenditures may touch the $700,000,000 mark. • Hoping to stabilize business the Government turns to stabilizing its own business. Perhaps it seeks an armistice with business men.

¶ **Brazilian Fascism**—The overthrow of democratic government in Brazil and the assumption of dictatorial powers by President Getulio Vargas spreads fears of Fascist intrusion among the Latin-American countries, spreads rejoicing in Rome and Berlin, spreads some concern in Washington. • Surely democracy is the demonstration of a wide-spread ability on the part of individuals to govern themselves, to protect their rights, remain alert to duties and privileges, keen to detect signs of usurpation. Democracy is lost—indeed, never gained—while men remain lethargic to the demands of Principle.

¶ **But righteousness** negotiates an armistice of sentiment between the moral peoples of all nations. On such an armistice may world peace be built and expectation rest.

Vargas Rules by Decree and Halts Foreign Debt; Strong Brazilian Fascist Party in the Background

Election Rival Jailed for 'Protection'; Two State Governors Out

The News

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 11 (AP)—President Vargas ruled Brazil today under sweeping dictatorial powers unequalled in the Western Hemisphere.

Outwardly, this largest of South American nations seemed to have accepted calmly the political coup which abolished democratic government and set up in its stead one modelled in many respects after the corporate system employed by totalitarian European nations.

Casinos, theaters and restaurants in the capital functioned with the usual animation and there was no outward sign of resistance to the swift move which Senhor Vargas himself said was inspired in part by fear of armed revolution.

[Private sources in Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, indicated that though President Vargas had complete military support, there was considerable—if inactive—civilian opposition to his coup.]

Army support of Senhor Vargas' move was required in a telegram from the Minister of War to state military governors, urging them to support the new regime.

Governors of all but two of Brazil's 20 states telegraphed expressions of adherence. The exceptions were Bahia and Pernambuco, whose executives quit under pressure. Their posts were taken by regional military commanders.

Rival "Under Vigilance"

Francisco Campos, new Minister of Justice, announced that Armando de Salles Oliveira, opposition presidential candidate for the January election—now cancelled—had been placed "under vigilance for his own safety."

Dissolution of the federal congress was precipitated by the reading of a manifesto there in which Senhor de Salles Oliveira appealed to officers of the army and navy to prevent Senhor Vargas' coup. Using the decree powers with which he had ruled largely since 1935, the President dissolved both federal and state legislative bodies yesterday when he proclaimed the new Constitution with corporative and authoritarian trimmings.

The new Constitution was put into effect immediately and a presidential manifesto declared the new regime would suspend payment of all government debts abroad.

The President today declined to accept the joint resignation of his cabinet. Both the resignation and Senhor Vargas' action were considered to be mere formalities required by the process of changing from "liberal" 1934 Constitution to a new one.

The new constitution cancelled the presidential election scheduled for January and gave President Vargas indeterminate power as the "supreme authority in the state." It provided that the incumbent president continue until a plebiscite be held at his discretion. Then, "if the plebiscite be favorable to the Con-

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Fascist States Hail Brazil

By the Associated Press

Fascist powers hailed with enthusiasm establishment of an authoritarian regime in Brazil. The question was immediately asked, Will Brazil join Italy, Germany and Japan's triangular pact against Communism?

Italy's newspapers saluted the new Brazilian constitution as an indication of "another country going Fascist." President Vargas is regarded in Rome as a Brazilian Mussolini and his adherence to the anti-Communist pact was viewed by Italian observers as certain.

Germany welcomed the coup d'etat as establishing the first corporate state in South America. Although official circles withheld comment, newspapers praised President Vargas editorially, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declaring that Brazil had adopted the Hitlerian maxim: "Common weal before private gain."

Washington was officially cautious in its comment, tending to discourage any feeling that an Italo-German invasion had landed on the shores of South America. However, it was understood that persons not in a position of authority were genuinely concerned by the European character of the Vargas coup.

London temporarily halted dealings in Brazilian bonds on the stock exchange after President Vargas' announcement that interest payment and amortization on the Brazilian external debt was being withheld. The London Daily Telegraph pointed out that a recent Italian newspaper pronouncement, quoting Premier Mussolini as selecting Brazil as a South American country ripe for joining the anti-Communist front, could "hardly be a coincidence."

French officials said they were watching the situation closely and pointed to Brazil's historical link with Portugal, which is friendly with Italy, Germany and insurgent Spain.

Fascist 'Triangle' Marks Crossroads for Democracies

With the signing at Rome last Saturday of the "triangular alliance" between Germany, Japan and Italy to combat communism, the balance of power in the world generally has changed perceptibly. A new and highly aggressive alliance, avowedly antagonistic to democracy has arisen. What are the democratic nations going to do about it? Will they pull together to protect their ideals? A survey by an authority on international politics shows that the democracies are at a turning point in their history.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Within the last days the dictatorships have executed one more of those bold political strokes that have wrested the initiative out of the hands of the democratic governments. Italy's final entry last Saturday into a "triangular" agreement with Germany and Japan against communism is one of the most pointed of all reminders to the democracies that the situation is slipping beyond their control and that some common line of vigorous statesmanship, together with some sweeping out of past misconceptions, must be quickly effected if they are to regain what is escaping their grasp.

The signing of this triangular agreement in Rome has brought about the one development that the democracies had hoped would never happen and had loudly proclaimed to be out of the question—a line-up of nations by political creeds, fascism versus democracy. Mr. Anthony Eden, the British foreign secretary, has constantly reiterated that such groupings would not be tolerated. Political writers in the United States have stoutly argued that they did not exist.

Yet despite all these assurances, along comes a document signed by three autocratic powers setting up a permanent committee to plan joint anti-communist action, as needed, and to provide for a permanent interchange of information. In view of the broad interpretation of the term communism the agreement evidently affords machinery for planning such help for fascism, or restraint upon its opponents as may be desired, in Spain, Portugal, possibly in Czechslovakia or Roumania, or in Brazil, which is introducing fascism to the new field of South America.

Strategic Timing

The new démarche comes at a moment when democratic governments appear to be bogged in another rather unproductive conference—at Brussels; when the Fascists are having their way in Spain; when the British situation in the Mediterranean and the Arab situation in French North Africa, are giving serious concern; when Germany's demand for restoration of colonies, fortified with Signor Mussolini's blessing have forced Britain to negotiate on the matter; and when the nations are kept anxiously guessing what new surprise move is being prepared by the fascist powers in Central Europe.

What will be the effect of the tripartite agreement? What effective response can the democracies give?

Before attempting to answer these questions, a word should be said as to the cause of the alarm which leading democracies have evinced at the prospect of an ideological line-up—or line-up by creeds.

France Not Averse

France must be excluded from any such aversion to combined action. France, in the present Nine-Power conference, as in all discussions since the war, has made it clear that she will only act with an adequate protection of allies at her back.

With little to sacrifice and everything to gain by any guarantee arrangement, she tried her best to

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Green Shirts War on Reds, Jews and 'Enslaving' World Capitalism

The Background

Second of several uncensored dispatches on the activities of fascism and the fascist powers in Latin America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 11—Behind the censorship in Brazil today, behind the complex maneuvers which President Vargas executed in his path toward Fascism, there looms the relatively strong, well disciplined Integralista or Brazilian Fascist party, which has long advocated dictatorship on the now familiar totalitarian form.

The exact connection of President Vargas to this party today remains obscure. Those who supported his ultimate aims have worked underground and their number, which certainly includes important army groups, is uncertain. Yet it is known here that both words and official favors from President Vargas to the Integralistas has emboldened that party's course.

President Vargas received the Integralista chief shortly after he was selected as candidate for the presidency, and delivered a speech which friends and foes of the President found cryptic and ominous.

Prior to establishment of martial law this fall, there were copious accusations in the press, even from the pulpit, in student circles and in state and federal assemblies, to the effect that the Integralista Party was the local agent of Fascist powers and ideas; that Italian and German money financed its activities and campaigns; that German officers trained its troops, and that any direct attempt of the Fascist powers to control Brazil would seek to accomplish its aim with the aid of this party.

What are the facts in so far as a non-partisan observer can uncover them?

Party Founded in 1932

The party was founded in 1932 by Plinio Salgado, Brazilian writer and poet. He explains that the revolution of 1930 did not live up to expectations and that his party is the first, realistic, truly Brazilian party in history. The name Integralista has a double-edged cut. It refers to one ideal of the party, that of "integrating" a loosely knit federation, and it is also the closest Portuguese translation of the term "totalitarian."

"The New Brazil will be born from the conflict between Communists and Integralists," says Senhor Salgado in book number 12 of his many on Integralimo. "These (the Integralistas) wish to insure the worship of God, of the fatherland and of the family; they wish to impose a disciplining and finalist government; they wish to fight international capitalism which enslaves Brazil and to solve the internal social question by a corporative organization, by the extinction of parties, by the orientation of national economy in the direction of collective welfare and to establish a ma-

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Armistice Day Links World In Hope for Peace

Nations Celebrate End of World War Nineteen Years Ago

Soldiers Honored

By the Associated Press

The nineteenth anniversary of the end of the World War was celebrated today by nations which are attempting to find surcease from unrest and to solve the problems of war in Spain and China.

In Arlington National Cemetary at Washington, D. C., President Roosevelt paid tribute to the nation's World War fallen with the traditional observance of two minutes of silence before the tomb of the unknown soldier.

He stood bareheaded before the white marble tomb while an aide placed a wreath of white chrysanthemums and an army bugler sounded taps.

Legion Head Speaks

The President made no speech but Daniel J. Doherty, national commander of the American Legion, said the memory of the nation's World War fallen could best be served by "the enthronement of an enduring peace."

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, citing the warlike atmosphere of the world today and the conflicts in Spain and China, asked "Who can say in the midst of such international chaos that we may never again be called upon to defend ourselves?"

Services for Wilson

There were services and wreaths also at the tomb of Woodrow Wilson, wartime President who lies buried in the national cathedral at Washington. American war mothers and nurses who ministered to the wounded also were not forgotten.

All veterans groups, in Washington and throughout the country joined in observing the anniversary.

At New York, Gen. John J. Pershing came home from a memorial journey to European battlefields where he led American soldiers in 1917-18. A 19-gun salute acclaiming his return was in contrast with the interval of silence ordered in memory of those who never came back.

In London, just before Big Ben boomed 11 o'clock—the signal for the two-minute silent tribute—King George laid a wreath of dark laurel and crimson poppies at the base of the gray stone cenotaph, in Whitehall. As the famous old clock sounded the hour, the King raised a gloved hand to the peaked khaki cap of his field marshal's uniform, then slightly bowed his head.

Visits Haig Monument

When the last strains of taps—or "last post"—had been sounded from muted bugles, the King walked down Whitehall through lines of exservicemen with Field Marshal Sir Syril Deverell, chief of the imperial general staff, to the newly unveiled statute of Field Marshal Earl Haig, commander-in-chief of Britain's World War expeditionary force. There he laid another wreath.

In France the observance included a gigantic military and aerial review,

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Visitor to Reich?

Topical

Viscount Halifax
Lord President of the Council

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, lord president of the council, made known last night he was considering a visit to Germany on which he would enter into political discussions.

Lord Halifax said he received an invitation to attend an international hunting exhibition in Berlin and a shooting match connected with it, but that he had not decided yet whether to attend.

Presidents' Kin Plan Defense Of U. S. Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Formation of a new patriotic organization, known as the Kinsmen of the Presidents of the United States, Inc., to aid youths to enter governmental work and the pledged to counteract "undesirable foreign notions of improvement" is in process here. Headquarters are temporarily at 180 Claremont Avenue, the home of the president of the society, G. A. Cleveland Shrigley, who said he was indirectly related to five Presidents of the United States.

The group, which was incorporated last winter, is being organized by descendants and collaterals of Presidents. It is estimated that there are approximately 3000 direct descendants eligible to membership and that the number of collaterals mounts to a considerably higher figure.

Among the Members

Life members, to date, include Charles Francis Adams of Boston, who is a great-great-grandson of John Adams; Francis Grover Cleveland, of New York, son of Grover Cleveland; Col. Ulysses S. Grant 3d, of Governor's Island, New York; the Rev. Walden Pell, headmaster of St. Andrews School, Middletown, Del., a great-great-grandson of Martin Van Buren, and Monroe Johnson, of Washington, D. C., a direct descendant of James Monroe. Members of the Washington, Lin-

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Spending Curb By U.S. Pledged By Morgenthau

Forecasts Move to Balance the Budget Through Economies

Asks Co-operation

$700,000,000 Cut Seen in Relief Funds—Wider Tax Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The Roosevelt Administration today stands pledged by Henry Morgenthau Jr., secretary of the treasury, to "do everything possible to promote the continuance of recovery and to balance the budget through cutting expenditures."

Mr. Morgenthau's statement countered attacks on New Deal fiscal policies by S. Parker Gilbert, member of J. P. Morgan & Co. and one-time Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, before the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science at the Astor Hotel here last night, when they strongly criticized the Administration's financial program, called for a halt in spending and for tax reform.

Mr. Morgenthau took an unusually frank stand for a governmental spokesman, advocating "a vigorous program for the progressive reduction of federal expenditures." He referred to the credit standing of the New Deal as "absolutely unimpaired," and declared that "not once during even the darkest days of the depression did the Treasury experience the slightest difficulty in borrowing all the funds that were required."

$700,000,000 Reduction

No decrease in expenditures, he asserted, should be anticipated in costs of national defense, government operating costs, or interest on the public debt. He then cited several "fields" wherein cuts totaling $700,000,000 could be expected.

These he listed as (1) highway expenditures, (2) public works, (3) unemployment relief, (4) the Civilian Conseravtion Corps project and (5) agricultural relief. These fields, he estimated, would allow cuts to "attain an ordinary balancing of the budget next year" by accomplishing a "net improvement of $700,000,000 in our budgetary position."

Secretary Morgenthau said the Administration considered it undesirable to increase taxation, and advocated, rather, that "we should plan to bring next year's expenditures within this year's income."

Mr. Morgenthau stressed the importance of private capital in aiding recovery.

Up to Private Capital

"We want to see capital go into the productive channels of private industry," he said. "We want to see private business expand. We believe that much of the remaining unemployment will disappear as private capital funds are increasingly employed in productive enterprises."

He indicated that the Administration would proceed cautiously in its steps to balance the federal budget, saying:

"We are definitely in a transition period between unbalanced and balanced federal budgets; but I firmly believe that there is just as much danger to our economy as a whole in moving too rapidly as there would be in not moving at all."

He reiterated that it was "unsafe to go too fast," adding that "the rate at which it is safe to reduce the public debt in private hands depends upon the rate at which private funds flow into investment channels."

Mr. Morgenthau urged the cooperation of private business enterprise in helping the Administration to attain sounder finance.

"This is a necessary supplement to any efforts which the Government can put forth," he said, "We are confident that, with the full cooperation of the business world, our present difficulties will be overcome."

Admits Waste in Relief

Mr. Morgenthau admitted that some "inevitable" waste had occurred in unemployment relief administration, but held it was small in comparison with the human and material values at stake.

He strongly defended deficit financing during the last four years, declaring it had been a success in meeting an emergency which no longer existed. This emergency having been met, it was right and proper that there should be substantial cuts in federal appropriations in this connection, he inferred.

"The domestic problems which face us today are essentially different from those which faced us four years ago," he said.

Mr. Morgenthau gave out a hint that the income tax base might be widened, saying the Administration would be applying the principle of capacity to pay more justly if it were to reduce the number of consumer taxes and increase the number of income taxpayers.

The Secretary of the Treasury admitted that the Administration had "deliberately used an unbalanced federal budget during the past four years."

New Deal Assailed

Mr. Gilbert, who presided, characterized the New Deal tax system as "hypocritical, un-Democratic and un-American," and as one "which puts impossible burdens on struggling new businesses and new de-

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Pogonology Pokes Up Its Head Among Whiskers of the Nation

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11—Though this is a world of trimmed locks and shaven faces, so far as men are concerned, bona fide pogonotomists are apparently as rare as accredited progenitors of masculine tonsorial precision.

According to historical records, men have been shaving (practicing pogonotomy as a daily rite) since the time of Scipio the younger, but probably it all began much earlier, judging from the bronze razors uncovered among artifacts of ancient Babylonia and Egypt.

But even with all those years of experience, all too few have reached the high and expert stage qualifying them to the title "pogonotomist." Too many are still unskilled artisans with toois that scrape off large and sundry portions of the face as well as the whiskers.

So says the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research here where four years of academic investigations pertaining to the problems of shaving have now been completed. It was accurately determined that few men really know how to shave properly. The results are published by Dr. Lester Holland and Elbridge J. Casselman who direct the research.

Intimate before breakfast associations with two-score subjects were involved. Whiskers were graded beforehand all the way from furry pubescent to wiry hirsute. Blonds and brunettes as well as hirsutorufous types were studied. The purpose was to find out just why men blame their poor results at shaving on the razors or else claim theirs is the toughest beard and tenderest skin in four counties. The outstanding difficulty located was, "Shavers don't take time to prepare their faces properly."

According to the report, manufacturers are far more successful in making uniformly sharp blades than are the users in softening their beards. Here are some of the findings of the research bound to upset many of the "old wives' tales" traditional among shavers:

"Lather does not soften whiskers but acts as a vehicle for the water which does; soap removes hair oils so water may soften the hair. Whiskers should soak a full two minutes or more between lathering and shaving; white hair of older men requires five minutes. 'Teeth' in razor blades are unnecessary; perfect edges shave best. So-called 'soft blades' do not exist, for manufacturers could make no profit from steel that does not sharpen easily. The angle between razor head and face, and the blade edge angle are important. Finally, after-shaving lotion is relatively unimportant if shaving technique is good and the razor scientifically designed."

No mention was made in the report of the relative merit of electric shavers which have sprung into sudden popularity in some sections. Though this is not a research-founded statement, still from another part of the continent Howard Vincent O'Brien in his recently published "Notes for a Book About Mexico" asks the public to:

"Consider the electric razor. Seduced by advertising, one tries it; then, hardly knowing it, one becomes a slave to progress. But woe to him when he boards a railroad train. His gadget, so excellent in the domestic scene, will not work on the lower voltage of a Pullman. He must either buy one specially designed, which is extravagant and silly; or he must revert to the razor which cuts instead of clips, the brutal edge which bites into flesh as well as hair. Tenderly caressing a face which smarts from treatment to which it has long been unaccustomed, I sit pondering the reputed advantages of invention."

Saving Our Schools

Thirty-fourth of 52 Articles

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Name Hilgardite Given to Mineral Dug in Salt Dome

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 11 (AP)—The Louisiana State University School of Geology has announced discovery of hilgardite, a heretofore unknown mineral. The university said the clear, colorless borate was found last spring in a salt dome in Iberville parish by Ralph E. Taylor, a graduate student from Ann Arbor, Mich.

The mineral was named for E. W. Hilgard, a pioneer Mississippi geologist. It has yet to be determined whether the substance has any commercial value or not. The Harvard Graduate School of Geology aidd in investigation of the discovery.

The L. S. U. geology department reported that the mineral appeared as distinct and well-formed crystals, ranging in size from one-half millimeter to 15 millimeters. The department assigned it to the monoclinic system of crystals.

Other minerals found in the residue which contains hilgardite, exclusive of those in the sandstone present include anhydrite, dolomite, magnesite, pyrite, calcite, boracite, danburite, quartz, sulphur, limonite, hematite, marcasite, huerite and gypsum.

Intimate Message From Washington

Armistice Day—Does It Also Mark a Cessation of Hostilities of Government and Business? Do New Deal Bugles Blow?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 11

Armistice Day, 1937, finds the United States engaged in a cautious peace adventure at Brussels. It finds some international disturbances in the Americas which, if not actually warlike, are almost equally dreadful. It sees a grim episode being uncovered on the Haitian-Dominican frontier; an apparent experiment in totalitarian government in Brazil which in degree, at least, is new in this hemisphere; social policies in Mexico which once more have become of international concern. But on the whole, this once-hopeful day finds the Americas more stable and peaceful than the two other great continents. This is not an invitation to smugness for thinking Americans, but a reminder of their duties to themselves and to other people.

Yes, despite the new efforts in foreign policy that the United States is putting forward in Brussels against grave handicaps, both external and internal, Armistice Day and the current news find the American people thinking about another kind of armistice: a possible armistice between the New Deal and business.

The nation is watching a serious business depression. Figures of production have dropped, the stock market has fallen in the same measure that it slid in 1929, and unemployment, temporarily at least, seems rapidly on the increase.

To prevent this recession from becoming a major depression has been accepted as the duty of the Administration. All this week, not to mention earlier efforts at Hyde Park, President Roosevelt has conferred with varying groups of economists, officials, and a few important business men and bankers.

From High Sources

And last night the Administration's chief fiscal officer, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., pronounced a speech definitive of governmental policy: Definitive, that is to say, under every ordinary standard, for if it does not represent the President's view, there should be some resignations in the Cabinet and higher command.

Secretary Morgenthau, as will be seen at length in another column of this page, pledged the Administration to "a determined movement toward a balanced budget," and said that "the basic need today is to foster the full application of the driving force of private capital."

The Administration must know why the driving force of private capital has been missing from the recovery movement which slowed up in midsummer this year. The reason, agreed upon by most observers, is that capital was alarmed at President Roosevelt's policies. At the same time, early this year, when government spending slowed up and it was necessary for private capital to take up the slack if recovery were to continue, the President unleashed perhaps the most alarming of all his policies: the plan to change the majority of the Supreme Court, with—so business seemed to think—the objective of centralizing complete economic power in Washington. Simultaneously, militant labor was using its new weapon, sit-down strikes, and, in business' eyes, had been encouraged to do so by Washington.

Moreover, business saw an opportunity itself to go "on strike." It is wrong, of course, to imply any single concerted motive to the whole structure of business. The profit motive, more than politics, rules business still. But business felt that its ability to make and keep profits was impaired seriously by Washington policies. The impact of the corporation surplus tax and the capital gains tax was just being felt, with the former levy seeming a direct blow to profits.

But business—still speaking of it as a whole—may have had also a conscious motive for hanging back. For the "strike of capital" was a powerful anti-Roosevelt weapon, an instrument far more potent than 17,000,000 ballots were a year ago.

The Battle Was On

In a sense, therefore, the "battle" between business and the President was on. Will Secretary Morgenthau's remarks bring an armistice? That all depends upon the acts with which these conciliatory words are backed. Presumably, President Roosevelt has no intention of forsaking the New Deal. But there are a thousand ways in which he can be more "co-operative" to business.

When margin requirements were lowered, a couple of weeks ago, the action was said to be more "co-operative." Tuesday's presidential dissertation on utility valuations was followed by a small rise in utility stocks, implying that his remarks were taken in an encouraging sense, though precisely why this was true is hard to see. Probably it was because the news stories from Washington reflected encouraging news.

If these acts are followed by loosening of the two criticized tax laws, by a moderate wages and hours bill, by a farm program which does not seem to business to constitute an unwarranted raid on the Treasury and a blow to consumers, and by a national planning—Little TVA—program that leaves room for private utilities, it may well be that armistice will have come.

Yet there have been these "breathing spells," these "eras of good-feeling" before, and always they have been interrupted by misunderstanding on the one hand, more adventurous policies on the other. And if, as some observers think, business has responded simply to the business cycle all along, no amount or reassurance will bring the up-curve until the fundamental economic conditions are ready for it.

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Wilkins Hops Off To Resume Hunt For Polar Fliers

WINNIPEG, Nov. 11 (CP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins today flew north to resume his search for the six Russian trans-polar fliers who have been missing since Aug. 13.

His big Lockheed plane, with Sir Hubert and two others aboard, took off from Stevenson Field at 11:15 a. m. E. S. T. for Edmonton, en route to the Arctic. This will be Sir Hubert's second search this fall for Sigismund Levaneffsky and his companions, who disappeared while attempting a flight from Moscow to America.

Herbert Hollick-Kenyon of Toronto is Sir Hubert's chief pilot, Al Cheesman, co-pilot, and A. R. Wilson, radio operator.

New types of radio direction compasses will be used at Barrow, Alaska, and at or near the mouth of the Mackenzie river in Arctic Canada—at right angles to Sir Hubert's flights over the polar ocean—to keep contact with his plane.

"The farthest that land stations, by this method, have been able to contact planes is about 800 miles," Sir Hubert said here today. "In favorable Arctic conditions, we hope to be followed from 1200 to 1500 miles out over the Arctic Ocean ice. On the other hand, interference from the aurora phenomena may spoil our plans."

Sir Hubert said some 80 fragmentary messages caught by amateur and professional radio operators since the fliers' mishap have been declared by experts to have come from the Soviet plant, identifying them by the code used by the fliers.

Adorned with two-foot red letters, "U. S. S. R.," on wings and fuselage, the machine which Sir Hubert and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon will use in their search is the same one which Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie flew to London and back last May at the time King George was crowned. It bears the Russian registry number N-214.

For fully a third of its length, the Lockheed electra is filled with gasoline tanks. With wing tanks, the machine has a fuel capacity of 1300 gallons and a cruising range of 3500 miles.

The emergency stores will be loaded at Barrow, a few miles southwest of Point Barrow, before the machine begins its series of flights in the Arctic night.

Except for a de-icing device for the propellers of the two 550-horsepower wing motors, it carries no equipment to fight ice. Sir Hubert said it was unlikely ice would form on the wings in the temperatures they expect to encounter. The fliers will depend on body warmth and exhaust gases for heat.

With the outside temperature 50 or more degrees below zero," said Sir Hubert, "it ought to be about freezing in the cabin. That is a comfortable working temperature."

Roadside Hospitality in the Land of the Mikado

Paul's Photos
Village Inn
Characteristic Structure in Rural Japan

Afternoon Chat in Cozy Comfort
Hand-Warming Over the "Hibachi," or Heater, With Its Charcoal

Brewers Warned To 'Clean House' Before State Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11—New York brewers must "clean house," or the state will step in and do the job for them, according to a warning by a spokesman for the New York State Liquor Authority.

Voiced in forthright language, the demand that brewers act to improve conditions came from Capt. John B. Judson, chief executive officer of the authority, in an address to members of the New York Wholesale Beer Association.

"It is the duty of the brewing industry and of those of you who wish to carry on under sound regulation and supervision to assist the authority in effecting its policy of exterminating the evil-doers," Captain Judson said.

Industry's Failures Cited

Recalling "promises made by representative groups to end certain undesirable practices," Captain Judson stressed that regardless of such professions, "no serious attempt has been made by the industry itself to rectify abuses."

"I am, therefore, forced to the conclusion," he continued, "that henceforth any remedial action must come from the State Liquor Authority itself."

While those brewers who were engaged in undesirable or illegal practices were held to be in the minority, the authority had much evidence of repeated efforts to spurn the letter as well as the motive of the liquor code, it was said.

Abuses Are Cited

"You have engaged again in cutthroat competition," Captain Judson told the brewers, "you have become interested in and have financed retail places of business, if not directly, then indirectly. You have extended credit in such extraordinary amounts that the retailer was limited in the free and unhampered conduct of his business by threats of extermination by his creditors.

"You have failed to keep accurate and correct records of your business, and, worse still, in some instances have maintained fictitious records.

"You have furnished bars and equipment and rendered other services for the purpose of influencing retailers to purchase your products, you have chosen to violate other provisions by selling for resale to unlicensed persons, employing unlicensed solicitors and distributing signs of illegal size."

Japanese Inn Has Charm but Lacks Privacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The best way to understand some Japanese customs and habits is to spend a night in a Japanese inn, preferably one which is not accustomed to foreign guests. My wife and I recently had this experience. As a prelude to an all-day hike over a mountain pass we spent the night in an inn in the town of Kusatsu, one of Japan's innumerable hot-spring resorts. The springs bubble up all over Japan and your typical Japanese enjoys nothing so much as immersing himself or herself in the baths provided by these springs, at a temperature as near to boiling as it is possible to bear.

We chose an inn which had been recommended by a Japanese friend. The proprietor, the maids and the boy attendant received us with the customary deep bows, their faces almost touching the floor. We removed our shoes, of course, at the entrance, and were then conducted, with more bows, to an upstairs room facing the main street. The furniture of the room was simple, consisting of a low table, a small mirror, a tiny dressing table, all of which could be used only by squatting on the floor, a charcoal stove, emitting heavy fumes, and two cushions.

As is always the case in Japanese inns, running water was not provided in the room; one had to go to a lower floor and make use of a spigot. Towels and soap were not furnished. Almost as soon as we entered the room the maid brought some burning charcoal, with which she replenished the stove. Then she placed a kettle of water on the fire, brought in two round tea cups without handles and some thin dry rice biscuits and set a pretty lacquered bowl, filled with green tea, on the table.

Delicate Paper Doors

The Japanese inn is notably pleasing to the eye, with its little balconies, delicate paper doors with graceful figure designs, the vase with a flower or two artistically arranged and the hanging scroll portraying a conventionalized landscape or figure. But to the foreigner it presents several practical inconveniences. The absence of running water, bed and chairs is a minor annoyance, while the complete lack of privacy and the constant noises constitute major ones, especially when the inn is in the center of a well-attended resort. Because of the light construction and thin partitions, one can hear almost everything that goes on both in the street outside and in the inn itself.

A move or step, all our neighbors' doings could be heard in our room. One could also see and hear almost everything that went on in the surrounding inns and the streets. Because of the summer heat the windows of the inn were open. In an effort to cool off, people with a minimum of clothing were sitting by the windows, on the balconies or in the street, constantly fanning themselves with little paper fans.

The streets were especially noisy because soldiers were going off to China, accompanied by marching throngs of men, women and children and loud shouts of "Banzai." About nine in the evening we heard more men marching and singing lively songs, while drums were beating. These, however, proved to be not recruits for the army, but visitors to the resort going en masse to leap into the hot mineral baths.

And Early to Rise

Our evening meal (in the Japanese inn all meals are served to the guests individually in their rooms) consisted of rice, fish, pickled cabbage, turnip, ginger and small bits of chicken and fish baked into a sort of egg custard. Then the boy brought in the futons, mattresses filled with cotton and seaweed, and spread them on the floor, covered them with narrow sheets, placed two small round extremely hard pillows and left the room with the usual profound bows.

On these hot and hard sleeping accommodations on the floor our rest was fitful and often interrupted by various noises. It ended altogether when the maid came in without knocking at 5 a. m. and began to stir up the charcoal fire. Already most of the guests in our inn and in others across the street were awake and about; the Japanese, perhaps more than any other people, practice the old rule of "early to bed and early to rise."

Our breakfast was brought in about six; it included rice, beancurd soup, pickled plums and fried fish. Across the street the owner of an inn, an elderly, peaceful-looking old man, was squatting on the floor, fanning himself as he listened to the radio broadcast from Tokyo, which at the moment was conveying setting-up exercises in loud and raucous tones. We fastened on our rucksacks and, with innumerable bows from the proprietor and all the attendants, started out on our hike.

William Henry Chamberlin

'Blue Water' Bridge to Link U. S.-Canadian Main Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 11—A new link in the bonds of friendship between the United States and Canada is being forged in steel and concrete by construction of the $2,500,000 international bridge between Port Huron and Sarnia, Ont., over the St. Clair river, near the foot of Lake Huron.

The bridge, on which substructure work was started in June, with ceremonies at which officials of Michigan and Ontario spoke of the bridge as furthering United States and Canadian amity, is considered by highway officials of the state and province as an important link in the most direct highway from Chicago and Michigan to eastern Canada and the northeastern United States. It is expected to be ready for traffic late in 1938.

Piers to support the Canadian end of the main span were completed last week. They rise 53 feet above the ground from concrete cylinders, 26 feet in diameter, which in turn rest on rock 100 feet below the surface. The pedestals will be joined near the top by a concrete arch to add strength to the pillars and overcome wind stress. Steel will run upward from the pedestals 100 feet to the bottom of the bridge roadway. Work on below-ground sections of the piers to support the American end of the main span is continuing. Substructure work on both approaches will start soon, it is expected.

Construction of the span, which has been officially named the Blue Water International bridge, is financed by the Michigan, Ontario, United States and Canadian governments. Funds to build the approaches are outright grants of the four governments. The Canadian approach will cost about $583,000, it is estimated, and the American approach about $400,000.

The Michigan Bridge Commission, of which V. B. Steinbaugh, deputy state highway commissioner, is chairman, and Marshall E. Campbell and Dale E. Moffett, both of Port Huron, are members, is building the main span from a $1,900,000 revenue bond issue, part of which was used to purchase the Port Huron & Sarnia Ferry Company, which operates between the two cities. The ferry is being operated by the bridge commission. The revenue bonds will be retired by toll charges on the bridge. The bonds will be retired, it is expected, in about 10 years. Ownership of the bridge then will be vested in Michigan and Ontario, and it will be maintained and operated by the state and province as a free bridge.

The bridge will be 152 feet above water and the main span will be 1600 feet long. With the approaches added, the over-all length of the span will be slightly more than 7000 feet.

Teachers Seek Ruling on City Residence Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Forty thousand employees of the New York City educational system have challenged the Municipal Residence Law with an injunction suit, on file in the State Supreme Court here today. Entered by the joint committee of teachers' organizations, the action seeks to establish that teachers and other public school employees are exempt from the law requiring public servants to maintain a residence within the city limits after Jan. 1, 1938.

It was brought in the name of Einar B. Eriksen, a member of the faculty at Stuyvesant High School, and it asked the Supreme Court for a judgment formally declaring teachers exempt from provisions of the residence law.

Advisory opinion from Paul Windels, corporation counsel, already has indicated that the new regulations are not applicable to teachers, educational supervisors or other employees of the school system; but the joint committee decided, nevertheless, that it would be advisable to bring suit and clarify the legal status of educational workers in relation to the law.

It was noted that many teachers own property outside the city limits, and that they would be forced to make financial sacrifices if the residence regulations were applied to them.

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When Is a Strike Not Called Strike? Is Capital Riddle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—A riddle—"when is a strike not a strike?" is puzzling the capital today.

President Roosevelt has said Government employees cannot strike, yet a 24-hour "strike" of painters working at the Capitol yesterday caused considerable concern with Congress scheduled to reconvene next Monday.

The painters struck over the question of union recognition. Heretofore manual laborers at the Capitol, like secretaries and other employees, have obtained jobs through recommendations from Congressmen without regard to union affiliation, but union painters are asking for a "closed shop."

Through efforts of a Labor Department conciliator, meeting with the painters' representatives and David Lynn, architect of the Capitol, the strike was ended after only 24 hours of idleness. Workers were promised their grievances would be presented to the proper committees of Congress when it reconvenes.

There have been numerous instances in the past where workers on Government projects have struck, but they usually have been employed indirectly by the Government through a contractor and the strike has been against him. This is the first time, in the memory of Carl E. Schedler, conciliator who handled yesterday's negotiations, that there has been a "strike" of per diem employees directly against the Government.

But Mr. Schedler is not certain whether the walkout could properly be classed as a strike against the Government. He doubts whether painters working on a per diem basis could be called Government workers since they do not come under the classification law, retirement act, or other rules affecting workers employed on an annual basis.

In Mr. Schedler's opinion, Capitol painters would be in the same category as WPA workers whose strikes are not recognized by the Government. It has been ruled that while WPA workers can organize and bring in grievances for discussion, they will not be paid for time off and they cannot bargain collectively for higher wages.

The truce between the painters and the architect's office is only temporary. More of this puzzling question probably will be heard later when either Congress or the courts are called on to decide, "when is a strike a strike and when is it not?"

War-Alarmists Draw Censure Of Hoare in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's Home Secretary, had some home truths for scaremongers when he addressed the members of the National Savings Movement at the Mansion House in London recently.

"I hear foolish people saying in public," he said, "that there is going to be a war and that a great war is inevitable, and they say that perhaps it is better that it should come this year rather than next.

"People who make statements of that kind are doing incalculable harm to the stability of the country. . . . If I had my way as Home Secretary, I would shut those people up in one of the institutions for which I am responsible. It would not be one of those humane prisons, but Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. I can assure you as a member of the Government that we will do our best to insure this feeling of confidence in the country, a feeling that the future is something upon which you can rely, something that is not to end in a terrible conflagration."

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Keener Interest In Public Affairs Urged by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11—Deploring popular indifference to affairs of state, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had turned to the women of New York with a plea for "real interest and watchfulness" in the field of public affairs generally and in the undertakings of the constitutional convention to convene here next April in particular.

Using the annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs for his forum, the governor urged the delegates to organize as an active factor in arousing public concern over the convention procedure. Wide understanding by citizens of the objectives of that body was of "utmost importance," the Governor stressed, yet, although the state must live for 20 years according to its findings, he was of the disconsolate conviction that half the voters had not known for whom or for what they were voting on when they selected the constitutional delegates on Nov. 2.

Indifference Scored

"Very little is going to come out of the convention," he continued, "unless, both prior to, and after that event, the people take an intelligent interest in what is being proposed. Only then will something important result. If the people themselves are indifferent, the effort will be abortive and a waste of time and money."

The consistent and intelligent interest women's groups had evinced in certain restricted fields of public endeavor ever since they achieved the franchise made it clear, the Governor held, how much of social benefit depended on their willingness to extend their participation.

Wider Field for Women

He hoped for the day, he continued, when they would find it equally possible to "enthuse" over fiscal and governmental matters as well as over the educational and social welfare branch of the social economy. Their failure to explore the whole horizon of public affairs, he said, accounted for the defeat of much good legislation and the success of much that was bad.

"The reason pressure groups have had such an effect in legislative matters is that the public has such a short memory, while these groups have developed a 'long one,'" he declared. "That is bad government. I have had to veto 300 bills in the last year because the people do not give enough attention to what is being done.

"The voters will get better service from their legislators if they will learn not only to condemn and to punish when bad laws are approved, but also to reward and to praise good legislative service."

Nobel Prize Goes To French Author

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 11 (AP)—The 1937 Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded today to the French author, Roger Martin du Gard, who wrote a series of novels, "Les Thibaults."

When "Les Thibaults" first appeared, it won for M. du Gard the coveted French literary award, Prix de Goncourt.

This novel, a lengthy work along lines similar to those of John Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga," follows the development of a typical French family through many years.

M. du Gard is a member of the board of the French literary publication, "Nouvelles Littéraires," of which his brother, Maurice du Gard, is editor.

Decline MacDonald Honor

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald's family today declined an offer that he be placed in historic Westminster Abbey.

The sub-dean of the Abbey said the family, while appreciative of the Abbey authorities' offer, felt they must refuse because they wished burial to take place in Mr. MacDonald's native Lossiemouth. A memorial service will be held at the Abbey on a date to be decided later.

She's Master of Tintinnabulation

Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes at Work in Her Bell Shop in Los Angeles, California

U. S. Isolationists Seen in Situation Similar to 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—Pleas for international peace programs by President Roosevelt are strikingly similar to the pleas used by those who led the United States into the World War, Dr. J. Fred Rippy, professor of American history at the University of Chicago, told a university audience here recently.

The plight of isolationists was described by Dr. Rippy when he declared that "recent neutrality legislation was directly the result of every lawmaker becoming a historian, examining diligently the causes of the last war, and especially the causes and manner of our involvement."

"At the conclusion of this study Congress reached an agreement on three subjects," continued the professor. "They decided the belligerents cannot be divided into the righteous and wicked, that the United States will have great difficulty determining the innocent and the guilty in the next European war, and that even if it were easy to distinguish between them, the United States had better remain aloof and let Europe settle its own problems.

"Between August, 1935, and the end of April, 1937, isolationists were in the ascendency in the United States. Although not unwilling to have this country participate actively in plans for preventing the independent American states from engaging in wars among themselves, they evinced a storm-cellar attitude toward potential wars in Europe."

Dr. Rippy likened the speech made by President Roosevelt in Buenos Aires in 1936 when he praised the democratic system of government and advocated cooperation of the Americas for defense in event of aggression, and the President's recent Chicago speech in which he declared America must actively engage in the search for peace, to speeches made in 1917.

"Who can convince himself in the midst of a crisis that such appeals ought to be resisted?" he asked. "Senator Claude Kitchin and the 54 other Congressmen who voted against the entry of the United States into the World War were borne down by the leaders in 1917. Men of ideals follow messiahs, as do men with vested interests, when ideals and interests converge."

C. I. O. Plans for Canada

MONTREAL, Nov. 10 (CP)—The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. will open a central national office for Canada in Toronto, Nov. 15, Silby Barrett, Dominion regional director of the S. W. O. C., announces. Sub-regional directors are to be appointed for the various steel-manufacturing areas in Canada, Mr. Barrett said.

Hand-Made, Hand-Rung Bells Work of Los Angeles Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Breaking the expected quiet of one of this city's older neighborhoods are occasional peals from hand-wrought, hand-rung bells designed and finished by Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes in her old-fashioned home which is the astonishing center of a growing world trade in bells of every size and timbre.

Mrs. Forbes, a Pennsylvania Quaker who established her business here 24 years ago, remains as its designer, salesman, and proprietor. On her spindle for church bells she has orders for everything from a mission replacement to a carillon. Many are hung in California missions. She says that bells of the sweetest tone are made in Belgium, but that the most popular bells come from England.

"There are excellent bells being made in the United States, and all leading bell-makers make better bells than the old ones from Spain and the continent," Mrs. Forbes thinks.

Her bells are cast for form rather than for musical scale. A tuning fork is used to determine the nearest tone which happens to result from the shape and mixture. In many cases, where there is a request, she machines out the inside of the bell to attain the nearest tone.

The usual compound is 85 parts of copper, five parts of tin, and the rest in alloys, with the proportion often secret. In general, she has found that English bells use slightly more tin.

Equal to metal as a determinant of tone is the shape. So standardized has it become that "bell-shaped" seldom gives a wrong suggestion in description. Her formula is: one-fifteenth of the diameter is the thickness of the near-rim where the clapper strikes, and 12 times this thickness is height of the bell.

Her tone bells have a base note at the rim, known as the "hum." The tone at the crown is one octave higher. In the middle of the upper half a strike produces a "tierce" or third tone, and a strike in the lower half produces a "quint" or fifth tone. She doesn't develop a fourth tone, which in some bells is brought out in the center of the waist.

A monument to her and her work is the set of 400 El Camino Real signposts strung out over the network between early California's missions, pueblos, and presidios. Still in service, the first of these signposts was emplaced in front of the local plaza church on Aug. 15, 1906.

What's the most difficult phase of her bell-making job? Putting on lettering. There are few occasions when a letter fails to jell, but even when it happens, the metal is not recast into another bell, "for the same reason that it's poor cooking to re-fry a fried potato," as she explains. The mis-cast bell is melted for castings of other things, such as clappers, frames, and even decorative book-ends.

7500 Women Help Make Stove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—Seventy-five hundred women can't be wrong. Especially if they live in 34 different cities from coast to coast and honestly tell what they think an electric stove ought to be. This is claimed by an electric stove manufacturing company which brought out its new model at the fall furniture show here recently with all of the "musts" which women demand.

It is found that women, most of all, want a stove that is easy to clean, according to 95 per cent of the replies received by the company in its survey. Therefore, the designer eliminated as many cracks and difficult corners as possible. The next most popular requirement according to the women is the "simmering unit," so every cooking unit was made with an extra slow heat section making it possible to turn on high heat and then, without moving the pan of potatoes, to lower the amount of heat.

The oven is one of the most talked of parts of a stove, it seems, and the housewives voted to have the oven high in the stove with a drop door, with shelves which slide out and are caught with a lock stop, and with a heat control device which allows the housewife to spend the afternoon out and come home to find that her oven-cooked meal is ready. Another feature is the deep receptacle which sets down in one of the burners and is capable of cooking all at one time meat and vegetables. Moreover, it is claimed that the odor and taste of the carrots and onions are not transferred to other vegetables.

Washing machines too were exhibited with all of their new improvements. One machine washes, blues, rinses and wrings with very little help of human hands.

Dining room tables are now made with electric plugs along the side so that a whole meal can be cooked right on the table and three or four electrical appliances can be operating at once.

A new alarm clock does more than just ring at dawn. This one also turns on the light and starts the radio going, making everything conducive to early rising. A new carpet sweeper is equipped with a patent self-cleaning combination which removes the dirt from the brushes.

A collapsible flat iron has a full-sized sole and a handle which folds over, making a unit only an inch and a half thick. It fits into a leather case and is zippered shut ready for traveling. New wrinkles also appeared in other small electrical appliances for the home.

The home appliance industry is getting ever closer to the furniture industry, it was learned at the fall furniture mart. Since the new trend is for furniture stores and department stores to display and sell refrigerators, stoves and other electrical appliances in the same department with chairs and sofas, beds and draperies, the home appliance industry is now timing the production of its new models with the new furniture models and bringing them out at the same time.

Mark Twain Award

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11 (AP)—Former Prime Minister J Ramsay MacDonald of England, who died last night, had been awarded the Mark Twain Medal for 1938, Cyril Clemens, president of the International Mark Twain Society, said. No public announcement of the award, made annually for outstanding achievement in some cultural field, had been planned until next year. Mr. Clemens said the medal would be sent to Mr. MacDonald's daughter, Sheila.

Grange Advocates Exempting Small Farm From Crop Control

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 11—A modification of crop surplus control plans now being prepared for the special session of Congress, proposed by the National Grange by Louis J. Taber, national Master, is being favorably discussed by delegates to the seventy-first annual convention of the farm fraternity in session here.

This proposal is to exempt the family-sized farm from acreage limitation, just as small incomes are exempted from the income tax, and impose controls on the large, mechanized farms on a scale which would increase with the farm's size. At the same time, Mr. Taber recommended that benefit payments for soil conservation practices should be reduced in inverse proportion, the smallest farms getting the most.

Such a sliding scale, he said, would be in accord with American tradition which aims to encourage home and farm ownership and what he calls "this sturdy type of agriculture."

While the grange has not yet been called upon to take formal action on this policy, there is every indication that the members are in accord with this plan. It is not only because most of them are owners and operators of family sized farms. Many have a strong dislike of government regulation and would like to see all regulation from Washington abolished. But if there must be regulation, then impose it on the big operators, who are chiefly responsible for the surpluses, they say.

To some, of course, this suggestion may seem too much of a concession to the advocates of a planned economy for agriculture. As J. A. Boak, master of the Pennsylvania Grange, put it in an address to his own group this week:

Subsidy Disapproved

"It appears to me that the greatest conservation problem is that of government expenses. Why not be consistent and step out like men and say: 'As for agriculture, we will stand on our own feet.' Education seems to me more effective than subsidy in maintaining soil conservation."

No such reservations were made by Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the Grange, a former Pennsylvania grange officer. Mr. Brenckman. Like Mr. Taber, holds that since it appears that some form of control may be imposed, the thing to do is to graduate it in favor of the smaller farmer.

Crop reduction can be more economically brought about on the large mechanized farm than on the small, Mr. Brencfiman declared in an interview. Like the manufacturer, the farmer who employs many laborers can cut down his payrolls and reduce his expenses when his acres are withdrawn from production. But the man who operates the family-sized farm frequently does the work himself with the aid of his son, and has no one he can "lay off." Further, to cut down on some specific crop may throw his rotation plans all out of balance. Take wheat, for example. On the average family-sized farm, possibly from 12 to 15 acres are planted in wheat. It is needed as a "nurse crop," to protect young clover, and to supply bedding for the stock. This farmer, if asked to reduce his acreage, may not be able to make his farm pay. Therefore he should be exempt.

From 35 States

In regard to Grange sessions, they are drawing many thousand of visitors from Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York especially, and they are impressive to on-lookers. As the convention opened, masters and wives of masters from 35 states sat in the front of the hall at tables arranged in a square, each man and each woman wearing the golden sash of the order, symbolic of golden grain. In the center of the square, on an elevation lay an open Bible, as is the Grange custom.

Homelike touches are always in evidence at Grange meetings, and the national assembly is no exception. Farmers who belong to the Lawrence County grange, of which J. E. Boak, Pennsylvania's master, is a member, had gathered the best apples from their orchards to offer to the men and women who make up the voting body of the order, and baskets filled with the red and yellow fruit decorated the convention hall tables, together with bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums.

An unplanned tribute to Mr. Taber was offered in this autumnal meeting, after the national Master concluded his address, in which he asked to be relieved of the office he has held for 14 years. David H. Agans, master of the New Jersey grange, took the platform. Saying publicly what had been said privately before, he declared that the Grange was not paying its master enough.

"Never has there been a greater statesman to head the grange," he said. "We ought to keep this man.'

The response indicated that the audience approved the New Jersey master's remarks but election is still several days away.

With Congress to meet in special session while the Grange is in convention, more than usual interest is being paid to legislative matters. Mr. Brenckman's report as Washington representative brought to the attention of grangers that the farm bills are by no means the only ones of concern to them in the special session. The wages and hours bill is one he thinks farm people should oppose.

"Various features of this bill are more sweeping and revolutionary than the invalidated NRA," said Mr. Brenckman in his report. He is understood to be against it, because it gives the central government too much power over the individual; and for another reason, because it would make city employment so attractive that farmers could not hire help away from the factories.

In the field of railroad legislation, the Grange finds itself this year backing the carriers on one bill and fighting them on another. Agreeing with the railroads, it hopes to see the House kill the "train-limit-bill" which, according to the Grange's legislative representative, "could not fail to increase railroad freight rates." On the other hand, it is opposed to the Pettingill bill to abolish the long-and-short haul clause of the Transportation Act, a measure the railroads favor.

The Brownlow plan for reorganization of the administrative machinery of the Federal Government is opposed by the grange, as being a move toward increased centralization. Opposed also is the recommendation to place the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. Then there is the livestock theft bill, vetoed by the President which the Grange hopes to see passed.

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3 teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons paprika
1 teaspoon dry mustard
¾ cup tomato juice
¼ cup catsup
8 medium potatoes, scrubbed, dried and rubbed with Spry

Combine ground beef and melted Spry. (Notice how juicy and succulent Spry makes this meat loaf.) Add minced onion, bread crumbs, salt, paprika and mustard, and blend. Add tomato juice and mix well. Pack in 8 x 5-inch loaf pan greased with Spry. Spread catsup over top of loaf. Bake beef loaf and potatoes together in hot oven (400° F.) 1 hour. Cut two small gashes at right angles across tops of baked potatoes and push potato up through opening, squeezing gently. Sprinkle with paprika. Slice meat loaf and serve with baked potatoes. Serves 8.

(All measurements in this recipe are level.)

(Clip and save this Spry recipe)

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Opposition Grows to Treasury Spending Age Pension Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—The present method of financing the federal old-age security plan has provoked a lively and important controversy.

"Is it moral for a government to collect hundreds of millions from the wages of workmen under the promise that they are kept in a fund for their security, and then spend this fund on its current expenses and extravagances?" former President Hoover asked in his recent Boston speech.

A few days later, Mark Sullivan told in his New York Herald-Tribune column how he had traced the 35 cents he deducts from his secretary's pay each Friday afternoon and found the Government was not saving it for her old age but spending it for every-day running expenses. Mr. Sullivan went on to say that if an individual accepted money in trust and then spent it, he would go to jail.

He did not, however, make it clear that the Treasury is not breaking a law. It is merely following a course laid down for it by Congress. Both parties voted for the social security law in the form in which it now stands.

Heeding arguments that the Federal Government should emulate private insurance companies as nearly as possible, Congress, in drawing up the social security law, provided for establishment of a reserve fund out of which to meet future pension payments.

The Treasury collects taxes from employers and employees and has invested that portion of the money not needed currently in a special series of five-year government notes, issued exclusively for this purpose. The money paid for the notes goes into the general fund of the Treasury and is spent for a multitude of purposes—from paying the President's salary to building a new post office.

Unless this method of financing the old-age pension system is changed, as many are now predicting it will be, there will eventually be built up a debt of some $47,000,000,000. The actual money will have been spent for other things, but the Treasury will have put in I. O. U.'s backed by the people's faith in its ability to raise other money when it is due.

In other words, Mr. Sullivan and his secretary are being taxed now with the promise that when the secretary gets ready to retire, the Government will impose a tax on someone else to pay her what it owes. Though this financial maneuvering may puzzle the average man, Treasury officials contend that their policy is essentially sound. True, they say, government expenditures are unusually large at the present time, but they are not always expected to be so. They foresee the day when the money taken in from old age benefits taxes may be used to curtail the debt the Government owes.

The agitation now being stirred up in political speeches and newspaper columns is expected to have its effect on Congress during the coming session. It may also influence the views of the special advisory board, now studying the social security law with a view to improving it.

Leader of the reserve fund opponents on Capitol Hill will probably be Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who last session began an onslaught against the reserve system and the uses for which the Administration was spending the money ostensibly collected to take care of the aged.

Mr. Vandenberg advocates a "pay-as-you-go" policy, with a small "contingent reserve account" set aside for emergencies. He does not approve of the present tie-up between social security funds and the regular financial operations of the Treasury.

The reserve fund plan was originally adopted because private insurance companies had found it most reliable. But the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a recent report pointed out that the Government was not at all in the same position as a private insurance company and did not need to follow the same system.

What is bothering most critics of the system at the present time, is the general lack of public understanding as to what is happening to the money they are contributing in good faith to a social security fund, unaware that it is being spent for other purposes.

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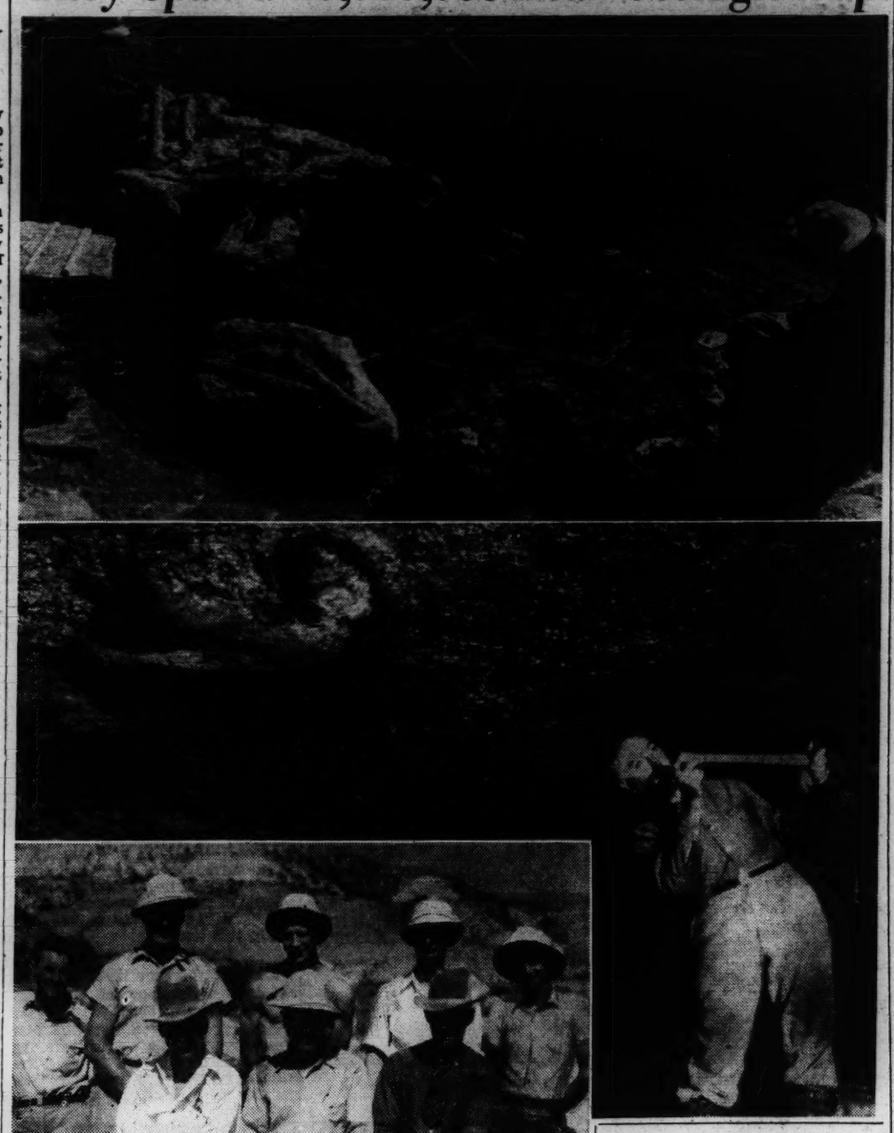

American Museum-Sinclair Dinosaur Expedition

Geologists and Their Discoveries

Top—Dinosaur Skeleton in Early Stages of Preparation for Recovery. Center—Part of Dinosaur Trail on Roof of Green Valley Coal Mine Near Cedaredge, Colorado. Bottom—Members of Sinclair Dinosaur Expedition: Left to Right, Seated, Dr. Erich M. Schlaikjer; Dr. Barnum Brown, Leader of Expedition; Roland T. Bird. Left to Right, Standing, James Ryan, G. D. Guadagni, Gil Stucker, G. Edward Lewis and Robert G. Chaffee

Dinosaur Tracks 80,000,000 Years Old Found in Colorado

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Though unable to overcome the 80,000,000 year lead by a Cretaceous period dinosaur whose tracks he was following in Cedaredge, Colo., Dr. Barnum Brown of New York's American Museum of Natural History nevertheless dug up eight tons of those giant reptilian footsteps and brought them back with him.

Taking complete stock of the carload of fossils he and his associates excavated during five months of digging in Dinosaur Bowl, Wyoming, and in the coal mines at Cedaredge, Dr. Brown found the American Museum-Sinclair Dinosaur Expedition of which he was the leader, richer by more than a ton of fossil plants, dinosaur remains and shells as well as the strip of dinosaur tracks weighing 16,000 pounds.

Summarized briefly, this latest tracking down of America's geologic past produced the following results as reported by Dr. Brown:

1. Discovery of previously unknown reptile monsters in the Mesaverde Cretaceous period of 80,000,000 years ago which, up to the present, has never yielded a dinosaur skeleton.

2. Unearthing fossil foot-prints of the gigantic but elusive mystery dinosaur which reached a height of 35 feet, took 15 feet in a single stride and left a foot-print 34 inches wide and 34 inches long.

3. After many years of unsuccesful quest, the finding of just one bone—a partially destroyed arm-bone—of the mystery dinosaur. This slender clue, with the foot prints, definitely links the lost giant with the iguanodonts.

4. Locating, on a steep hillside and at the very base of a transcontinental airways beacon, the skeleton of a weird dinosaur which apparently resembled a gargantuan horned toad. This beast, brand new to science, was about 20 feet long, five feet wide, but only about four feet. tall.

5. Collecting the partially complete skeleton of a "duck-billed" dinosaur which, for sheer size, may eclipse the record of the ferocious tyrannoasaurus rex which towers to a height of 18 feet.

6. Bringing to light a truly fantastic petrified jungle consisting of palms, figs, poplars, willows, dozens of different plants and myriads of ferns, all found perfectly preserved in coal mines.

Aside from the footprints and arm bone of the mystery dinosaur, the remains of the squat monster that probably looked like an enormous horned toad and the gigantic duck-billed reptile combined, the expedition found one mountable skeleton of a small duck-billed dinosaur, two skulls of horned dinosaurs and the incomplete bones of a large carnivorous dinosaur.

Gap Now 60,000,000 Years

"All of these remains," said Dr. Brown, come from the Mesaverde Cretaceous period and fill a previously vacant gap in dinosaur history. We know the dinosaurs fairly well during the early part of their existence in the Triassic age of 200,000,000 years ago. We know them very well during the Jurassic period of 140,000,000 years ago. And we know them exceedingly well at the close of the Cretaceous, some 60,000,000 years ago. But, between the Jurassic and the Cretaceous, there was a gap of 80,000,000 years which, at best was only sketchily known. This gap has now been reduced some 20,000,000 years by our carload of dinosaur skeletons."

The expedition was financed by the Sinclair Refining Company whose direcors began to take a keen interest in 1924 in the American Museum's efforts to bridge the gaps in North American records pertaining to the Age of Reptiles. At that time they sponsored an expedition which dug out nearly a score of sauropod skeletons at the foot of Keyhole Canyon in the Big Horn Mountains near Graybull, Wyoming. This previous expedition was likewise led by Dr. Brown.

Using heavy excavating equipment including a large power shovel as well as picks and shovels, all furnished by the Union Pacific Railroad, the expedition was able to eat through hill-tops at a rapid rate and capture their dinosaurs in a few months instead of several years.

Harlan Deputies Freed In Election Day Inquiry

HARLAN, Ky., Nov. 11 (AP)—On motion of the Commonwealth charges against Harlan County deputy sheriffs and precinct officials arising from election day arrests were dismissed yesterday. The Commonwealth cited lack of evidence.

On Nov. 2 police arrested High Sheriff T. R. Middleton, 13 deputies and 27 election officials on charges varying from violation of state election laws to carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Sweden: Finds Way to Stability

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Amid the major disturbances of the post-war financial depression, the unique and successful experiment of Sweden, which went off gold and hitched the crown to her own commodity market, passed with next to no comment. The story of this bold experiment and other events that have set up this little democracy as one of the world's soundest economic units is related by the Monitor's Financial Editor as the fourth of a series of seven articles on his recent tour of Scandinavia.

STOCKHOLM—In 1931 Sweden left the gold standard, soon after Great Britain. It was thus cast adrift from international monetary stability. The question arose: What shall now be the aim of money management? A fierce controversy broke out. One school insisted that Sweden should simply mark time till conditions were propitious for a common return to an international standard. Others called such a standard a "tyrant," a fetter upon domestic stability. They wanted a policy to be laid down whereby the crown should be kept stable in domestic commodities, irrespective of what happened to its exchange rate with other currencies. In other words, they demanded a complete reversal of traditional central bank policy.

This latter school of thought won out in Sweden. On Sept. 27, 1931, Parliament laid down that the monetary policy of Sweden should be directed "to the maintenance of the purchasing power of the crown in the hands of consumers." That is, domestic prices should be kept stable.

Monetary Revolution

The step constituted a monetary revolution in that no other country had given its Riksbank such a mandate. It was a pre-announced experiment. Moreover, the announcement constituted a declaration of monetary independence, or nationalism.

Two rival methods compete as the aim of national money management:

1. Stability in foreign exchange, or the external purchasing power of the currency.

2. Stability in domestic prices, or the internal purchasing power of the currency.

The former used to be almost without question the general criterion of monetary management. This kind of stability was accomplished by the major countries making gold their currency standard., If each country makes its currency interchangeable with gold at a fixed price, then the currencies themselves are interchangeable at a fixed price. This is stability in external purchasing power.

Sweden's Problems

It was understandable why monetary independence should have been set forth. Sweden in common with the rest of the world was suffering from a deranged economy. That is, its economic exchanges as reflected in prices were out of kilter. Some were falling below the costs of production; some remained on a plateau. Inevitably, in time of such instability, the popular demand is for stability, as we have seen in the latter-day history of the United States. And it is in prices that economic stability or otherwise is reflected.

Nevertheless, though the Swedes put in black and white the economic longing of most people in time of depression, the expression of that longing as a criterion of monetary policy was both daring and quixotic.

It was daring because even monetary experts do not agree that monetary conditions govern prices. Those conditions share the responsibility with conditions in the goods market. For instance, if there was a bad year in agriculture, prices of a great many household necessities would rise, irrespective of what was done by the monetary authorities. The Swedes were thus giving the Riksbank a job which was not altogether within its competence. It had failed to keep the crown stable in foreign currencies. Here was a much more formidable task—to keep the crown stable in domestic commodities.

Need for Readjustment

The mandate was likewise quixotic. In 1931 prices were still chaotic, and the need of the times was the readjustment of prices back to a functioning exchange basis, rather than the maintenance of stability.

The 1931 declaration, none the less, received a round of acclamation from many monetary reformers. This was the first time in history that a country, on leaving the international gold standard, had set up another definite standard, namely, a domestic commodity standard. Monetary reformers bade the democracies to go and do likewise.

The revolution acted as a ferment in Washington particularly. President Roosevelt many times declared that stability in the domestic purchasing and domestic debt-paying power of the dollar was his ultimate goal, though he was much too close to the country's problems to make such a policy an immediate objective. Stabilizers in Congress wanted to write the Swedish goal into the recast Federal Reserve Act. Eventually, Governor Eccles rebuffed the stabilizers, but not before having to put up a real fight.

1931 Policy Shelved

Meantime in Sweden the 1931 declaration was being quietly shelved! Such was the hubbub created by the original policy, however, that the subsequent changes in Swedish monetary criteria received little or no publicity.

The changes came in rapid succession. They were all in the nature of "explanations" of the 1931 policy. In January, 1932, the Finance Minister announced that henceforth the policy would allow for an increase in wholesale prices without permitting this increase appreciably to affect the cost of living.

This was a qualification of stabilization, if one interprets stabilization as meaning rigidity or fixity. But it was no retreat from a purely domestic end for monetary policy. The Swedes still kept their goal domestic. Then, in July, 1933, the crown was pegged to the pound sterling. Thus the crown became stabilized in the old-fashioned way, upon an international standard. This was a decided qualification of monetary independence or nationalism.

Tied to British Commodities

Thus they are quite wrong who say that the crown is on a domestic commodity standard; it is tied to the foreign pound sterling, and therefore to British commodities.

Just a few figures will show the happy state of things which meet the inquirer in modern Sweden. National income last year was about 10 per cent higher than in 1929, as compared with the United States, which has regained only three-quarters of its 1929 income.

Employment in Sweden

I have no figures of increase of population to put this rise in national income in proper perspective. But, whatever the advance in population, the people are fully employed. When I was in Sweden factory managers were sending buses into the interior in order to entice farm hands into the factories. The buses came back empty, as there is a shortage of labor on the farms, too. Likewise, offices are short of help; shops of assistants; homes of servants. Though the official figures for unemployment is 10,000, the figure is a purely normal one, and Sweden stands out as a country with fully employed resources, perhaps the leading example of full employment in the world.

This is domestic stability in the best sense of the word. There has been such a readjustment of prices that enterprise has been stimulated and the economic exchanges of the population encouraged.

Shall we give the credit to the money managers? Oh dear, no! they will tell you, with a good deal of self-depreciation. And it is not modesty on their part. It is a fact. It would be absurd to give the credit to any one factor. When I was in Sweden, Finance Minister E. J. Wigforss made a speech to the students at Upsala University, in which he gave the credit where it belonged, namely, to "many co-operating circumstances," circumstances that make sense to the layman.

Played Part in Recovery

Money management played a part, but, contrary to general opinion, by basing itself upon stability in the foreign exchanges.

There is no doubt in the minds of Swedish economists that the stability of the crown in foreign exchange has been a contributory factor in this record of domestic stability. "Ivar Rooth," as one well-known economist said to me, "has clung to the coattails of Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank of England) and glad I am of it for Sweden's sake."

It stands to reason that Sweden has profited from the tie with sterling. Per contra, that Sweden would be hurt by no tie at all. Such a tie recognizes and facilitates the commercial tie with Britain. Sweden's prosperity is so bound up with its foreign trade that a quarter of its income comes from this source. And in turn the foreign trade is mainly with Britain, with which a quarter of its business is done. Inevitably, therefore, the crown must be linked with sterling.

Later, in London, I discovered what stability of foreign exchange means to the Swedes. Some of their contracts have a duration of 18 months. Clearly, with a fluctuating rate for the crown, such business would be impeded, if not lost altogether.

Stability of Prices

Now we may summarize what has happened in Sweden. Stability of domestic prices, in a dynamic and not a rigid sense, has been achieved. But it has been achieved at the same time as, and with the aid of, stability of foreign exchange. In 1931 the two "stabilitys" were declared to be inconsistent. That was the lesson of economic history. Looking into the future, the Banking Committee of Parliament has recently adhered again to this view. It declared early this year that the link with sterling is a secondary consideration. What was meant was that the link would be abandoned if there were an inflationary rise in prices in Great Britain. Surely this is a recognition that the antecedent stability in Sweden was in great part induced by the stability in Britain. Now the talk is that any British inflation would be communicated in Sweden through the crown-sterling link.

The fear of precisely just such a situation happening in Britain has beset Swedish thought for the last 12 months. Monetary news is front page news in Sweden. And Swedish economists, besides holding unique positions in government and party councils, have a public following more like American columnists. Last fall the leading economists, writing in the Stockholm papers, forecast a price rise in Britain. They demanded some offsetting action by the Swedish money managers in the interests of Swedish stability. But the money managers refused to be alarmed.

The economists were proved wrong. This spring prices began to fall, instead of rise; and the money managers' attitude has been justified. And, judging from my conversations in Sweden, the abandonment of the link with sterling would be the very last control measure undertaken in Sweden.

I cannot even see Sweden refusing permanently to proceed from the sterling standard to the gold standard if the world in general goes back to it. This was the question which I, thinking of Messrs. Morgenthau's and Hull's efforts to promote some return to economic internationalism, put to many Swedes. There was no hesitation in their reply. "There will be no difficulty interposed by Sweden," I was told, "if the world is ready to link itself again on an international monetary standard."

Where, then, is the experiment in managed money? I could not find it in Sweden, and the Swedes themselves said that, if I stayed there for six months, I would not find it. Monetary policy in Sweden has been no different from monetary policy in the United States, whatever may have been said in the recurrent announcement of purposes which have had the effect of canceling each other out. Both policies have aimed at precisely the same objectives—to get the country out of depression and to keep it out. And from Sweden's standpoint the best insurance of such domestic stability is international co-operation, and not any embarkation upon monetary nationalism.

Music Training Offered English Village Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng.—Training leaders for village music organizations, both choral and instrumental, represents a service which the Yorkshire Rural Community Council has been encouraged to repeat following the success of a similiar scheme conducted last year.

Miss Marshall Jones, the music organizer to the Council, is visiting village choirs and orchestras in various parts of the county, with help and advice, and those directly concerned with music in the villages are encouraged to consult her.

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CCC Steps Up Study Program As Aid to Underprivileged

Saving Our Schools
Thirty-fourth of 52 Articles

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Civilian Conservation Corps has recently doubled the size of its educational experiment to make study attractive to underprivileged youths, many of whom have run away from regular schools.

In continuing the CCC until 1940, Congress specified that enrollees should be allowed and encouraged to devote at least 10 hours a week to general education and vocational training. Funds for educational work in the camps were increased from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

"Learn by doing" is the theme of the semi-formal study program initiated by the CCC. In making use of various camp facilities to build character and teach vocational subjects, it restores the connection between learning and accomplishment that has been largely lost in formal education. Some observers believe the CCC's influence may lead school systems to shape their curricula more generally around the individual.

In the camps an individual's interests, needs and ability dictate the nature and content of the courses offered him. "Our major purpose," says Robert Fechner, CCC chief, "is to help each boy find himself, to arouse his ambition and to aid him in obtaining private employment."

Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, says:

"The CCC has made the country conscious of the need for an educational program wider in scope and more flexible than has been supplied by the public schools and colleges."

And a CCC boy: "We had so many different things to do in school that we got lost. We can see what we are doing here. A fellow doesn't have to worry about shows, dates, home work and school doings. I can see I'm accomplishing something."

Before it began its educational program, the CCC made a survey of the men it had to train. Approximately 2.7 per cent were illiterate. Thirty-eight per cent were of an elementary school level. More than three-fourths had never received any systematic vocational training.

Three-Way Plan

The average enrollee stays in camp eight months, which is not long enough to make an expert journalist or lawyer out of him. He works all day. If he attends classes it must be in the evening after supper or on Saturdays. The chances are he left public school because he was tired of it and wanted to try his hand at making a living. He may have found his school training was of little help to him in getting a job and concluded that education was pretty useless all the way around.

To meet the needs of this difficult group, a three-way program was devised consisting of (1) general academic training to correct common school deficiencies; (2) vocational training in some 300 different types of professions: and (3) job training in practical skills around camp such as cooking, carpentry and road construction.

The objective of the entire program, as described by Mr. Fechner, is to "fit each enrollee into a type of camp experience from which he will profit most and to organize educational opportunities in such a way as to develop each enrollee's employability and civic mindedness."

The reorganized education program will be based, Mr. Fechner has announced, to an even larger degree than at present on individual interests and needs of enrollees as revealed through personal consultation with them. "The program," he says, "should seek to provide academic instruction on all levels—illiteracy, elementary, high school and college courses, vocational training, including instruction on the job and related subjects; avocational and leisure time activities; and to include various other types of instruction such as safety and citizenship."

"The methods of instruction will be both formal and informal, utilizing whenever possible the abilities of the enrollees themselves in group leadership, the training and experience of the supervisory personnel and many types of leaders in near-by communities.

Notable Progress Seen

Mr. Fechner believes that the CCC has made notable progress since 1933 in its educational work but with a better defined status and enlarged appropriations for the current year, he forecasts that the camps will be in a better position than ever to meet the educational needs of their men.

Since they were opened in April, 1933, the camps have taught more than 50,000 men to read and write; 500,000 have been better grounded in common school subjects; 200,000 have pursued high school subjects; and 50,000 have been enrolled in college courses. Nearly 1,000,000 have taken vocational courses and been trained on the job.

One of the most valuable things the CCC does for its men is to teach them regular work habits and efficiency. It releases clumsy, backward boys. It develops self-confidence and self-discipline. Many of the enrollees come from families that never have known anything but poverty and from homes where living conditions were unwholesome and unsanitary. At camp they learn cleanliness and regular habits.

Work Important

Mr. Fechner holds that the work the men do around the camp is just as strong an educational influence as the classes they attend. "I feel strongly," he says, "that the CCC program should remain essentially a work program. It is my opinion that substantial reduction in the work-week in favor of placing greater emphasis on educational matters would deprive the young men sent to the camps of one of the finest educational advantages they now obtain. I refer to the disciplinary morale- and character-building values of labor and the inner knowledge on the part of enrollees at the end of the day that they have done an honest day's work.

"They return home feeling they have paid for their keep while in the camps. This serves to make the boys self-reliant, ambitious and determined to get ahead through their own efforts."

This character-building work is more important in Mr. Fechner's opinion, than to try to turn out skilled apprentices or "finished experiments in adjustment of industry and education to the young people of the country."

The CCC education program is not without its defects. In its early stages, much of it has been of a catch-as-catch-can nature. Many camp educational advisers are doing excellent work but the personnel as a whole is still less competent than is desirable. To inspire men of the CCC type to study is no easy task. Many camps have also operated under the handicap of insufficient equipment, especially for vocational classes.

Army Officers Teach

Each camp has its own education advisory committee composed of the camp education director, the company commander and the project superintendent. In Washington the education work is headed up in the War Department with the advisory assistance of a small staff in the Office of Education, presided over by Howard L. Oxley.

Teachers are army officers, educational advisers, technical supervisors or members of near-by school faculties. Few of the teachers are hired by the CCC itself. Among the 3500 teachers who have participated in the program are 1800 paid by the WPA, 700 from regular school systems and 1000 volunteers. Technical men from the Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Soil Conservation Service teach about 75 per cent of the job training and about 25 per cent of the vocational classes.

The CCC has made use of various progressive methods and techniques in its teaching work. Films, slides, radio programs, charts, graphs, and shops are used to enrich and extend class work.

States Give Aid

Recognition of CCC educational work by state boards of education is growing. A few are now granting elementary school certificates and high school credit to CCC enrollees who pass special examinations.

State departments of Arizona, California, Missouri, New Mexico, and North Carolina have provided vocational training facilities and vocational instructors for camps located in those states. In North Carolina, 40 agricultural and industrial arts instructors were sent into the camps last spring by the state superintendent of schools.

State superintendents of Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, and Washington have advised CCC instructors on the organization and content of camp courses and methods of instruction. The Department of Education of Louisiana provides free textbooks for the camps of that state, upon the request of local school officials near the camps.

California and Idaho Departments of Education have established a correspondence extension service for CCC enrollees and are offering courses ranging from elementary to college levels either free or at a low rate of charge. Adult education classes conducted under the auspices of California and Iowa state departments are open to CCC enrollees free of charge.

Job Training Value

The job training phase of the CCC is receiving increased attention. Under it, the enrollee learns while he works during the day. He has his choice of about 40 different occupations. At night he is taught the theory of work, why it is done and how each individual is related to the finished product.

In some places make-believe contracting companies have been set up. Each student is given a position in the company. Plans and specifications are studied. The foreman instructs the men in their jobs. After the project is completed, a statement of profit and loss is made up, bills are paid and a dividend declared.

Many feel that the job-training program is one of the most practical things the CCC is doing in the educational field. It gives enrollees valuable and useful training without leading them to believe they will be expert mechanics or technicians when they get out of camp.

The instructor constantly watches the progress of his students to determine the type of work for which they are best fitted and to help them prepare accordingly.

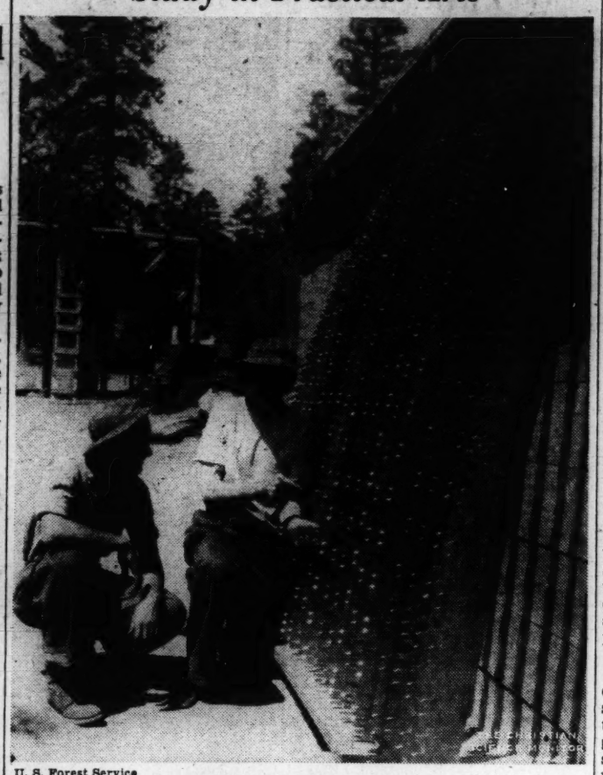
Discuss Opportunities

Camp meetings of all the men are held regularly to discuss employment trends and opportunities. Enrollees are instructed how to contact employers for work, how to write a letter of application for a job and how to interview a prospective employer. They are encouraged to keep in touch with employers back home and with employment offices in their localities. Camp officials contact near-by employers, business groups and placement services in search of work opportunities.

Recently the CCC education adviser devised a new cumulative record card to put enrollee records on a more uniform basis and make them of greater use to employment offices.

The practical success of the CCC education program is shown in the number of men who have gone out of camp and stepped into jobs. Approximately 10,000 men are leaving the camps each month, many to take work for which they were trained in camp. Several large industrial concerns have paid tribute to the CCC education program stating that they preferred to hire CCC men because of their practical training, ability to follow instructions, and willingness to work.

Study in Practical Arts



U. S. Forest Service

Instruction for CCC Student
A Saw-Filer Explains Procedure to a Beginner in the Woods

Daughter Like Father

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11 (AP)—Miss Mary E. Madden, daughter of J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, is following in her father's footsteps. Miss Madden, a graduate of Pitt law school last June, Nov. 9 was appointed examiner for the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

Windsor Avoids Armistice Service At Vicar's 'Wish'

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor stayed away from Armistice Day services at St. George's Church today despite a last-minute "explanation" of the Anglican vicar that his expressed wish that the former king not attend was only "personal opinion."

The Duke dismissed the car he had called to his hotel and remained in seclusion in his suite as his fellow World War veterans filed into Saint George's a few minutes before 11 a. m.

The Rev. J. L. C. Dart, vicar of the Paris church, explained to a group of 60 British Legionnaires gathered at a small "protest meeting" outside the church that he was only expressing personal views when he said yesterday:

"I would rather the Duke did not attend the services."

The vicar told the group "I will be very sorry if the Duke does not come. I will be very sorry if my statement is taken as a suggestion that the Duke stay away."

Plymouth de Luxe Cars Cut in Price

NEW YORK—The Plymouth division of Chrysler Corp., apparently acting for competitive reasons, has reduced prices on its de luxe models $15 from the initial price list for the 1938 models announced last month. No change has been made in the price of the Plymouth standard business models. It is thought probable that some other companies may announce competitive price adjustments in the near future.

Plymouth originally announced its 1938 model prices on Oct. 18, before either Chevrolet or Ford. its two principal competitors, had established their 1938 prices. Subsequent announcement of 1938 prices by these two companies showed that the increases on the Plymouth de luxe models were considerably larger than on the comparable Chevrolet and Ford models.

Plymouth's revised price list for its de luxe line ranges from $730 for the de luxe coupe to $850 for the de luxe convertible coupe. These are Detroit delivered prices. With the exception of the de luxe convertible coupe, which is now only $20 higher than the comparable 1937 model, the revised prices represent increases of $58 to $80 over the 1937 list.

Prices on Plymouth's three standard business models are $65 higher than in 1937.

The Plymouth seven-passenger sedan and sedan-limousine, on a longer wheelbase than the other models, also were reduced $15 from the original list, the present prices being $1005 and $1095, respectively.

Litt. D. Degree Bestowed On Kneeling British Queen

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth received the degree of Doctor of Literature last night in the University College of London.

King George VI watched as the university chancellor, the Earl of Athlone, Queen Mary's brother, draped a hood of scarlet cloth lined with russet brown silk over the black academic gown of the kneeling Queen Elizabeth.

Thirty new graduates also received their degrees.

Fleeting Charms of Radio Preserved in Record Form

Review of Recordings

A radio program, even a good one, is such a fleeting thing that it is good to have at least one that you may sit down with and enjoy again and again. This "magic" is now possible through the recordings of the NBC String Symphony Orchestra, just released by the Radio Corporation of America. These album recordings, conducted by Dr. Frank Black, musical director of the National Broadcasting Company, follow out the radio pattern by being called a "Program"—No. 1, of course.

Dr. Black has done a good thing for radio listeners by "discovering" contemporary works, "uncovering" long-forgotten works or "rescuing" works from an oblivion caused by the difficulties of making them available by transcribing them for the NBC String Orchestra.

Each piece in the present album represents some portion of that technique. Nicolas Miaskowsky's Sinfonietta for String Orchestra, which takes half the album of seven disks, is an elegiac graceful work, and a rediscovery. The Boston Symphony Orchestra has played it once.

Recent Discovery

The Symphony No. 3 in C Major of Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach serves to call notice once again to the most talented second son of the great composer. The original manuscript was discovered about seven years ago in Brussels and was published for the first time in 1931. Its first movement is gay and sparkling, its second slow movement contains beautiful melodic passages, while the third is once again a return to a lively mood.

Arensky's Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky, the third work, employs a beautiful melody from one of the songs in a suite by Tchaikovsky of 16 children's songs. Arensky had it first in a quartet but later transcribed it for string orchestra. The work is very akin to Tchaikovsky, for Arensky has brought in the moods and feelings of several of Tchaikovsky's works as theme embellishments. The work is therefore a compliment to and is dedicated to the great Russian.

Sibelius's Canzonettea for strings is a work of sober beauty and melody.

Orchestral

Moussorgsky-Stokowski: Boris Godounow-Symphonic Synthesis, played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Three Victor records in album. Mr. Stokowski has brought his admirable gifts for transcription, as shown in his Wagnerian syntheses, to this unique Moussorgsky work, bringing it out from behind the barriers of the Russian language and its faulty construction, as it were, into the musical language which is understood by all. It is remarkable how the transcribed work has secured the sense of the superb pageantry, the venality and brutality of the Russian czars of the early seventeenth century. Particularly magnificent are the coronation scene and the suggested chanting of the monks in the monastery of Choudov.

Fauré: Elegio, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Victor record. This is a somberly beautiful work marked by the excellent solo cello of Jean Bedetti. Music by this composer is rare on disks and is therefore welcome.

Vocal

Verdi: Rigoletto-La Donna e Mobile (Woman Is Fickle) and Puccini: Tosca-Recondita Armonia (Strange Harmony), sung by Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor. Victor record. Mr. Bjoerling, soon to make his American debut, is heard in remarkably fine versions of a favorite popular aria and a lesser one of Puccini.

Rossini-Schlesinger: La Danze (The Dance), and Tosti: Addio (Good-bye), sung by Joseph Schmidt, tenor. Decca record. Mr. Schmidt gives a remarkable example of almost coloratura flexibility in the first piece and gives an easy and not too passionate version of the popular Tosti song.

Kienzl: Der Evangelimann (Blessed are the Persecuted), and Giordani: Wedding Song, sung by Richard Tauber, tenor. Decca record. Both songs are of religious tone, the first based on the familiar Caro Mio Ben, and are fine performances.

The Garden Where the Praties Grow, and **Little Mary Cassidy** sung by Robert Irwin, baritone. Victor black label. A grand disk of a charmingly humorous Irish ditty and a beautiful love song sung with the proper feeling by a young man who is said to be a protege of John McCormack.

Instrumental

Albeniz: Cordoba, played by Jose Iturbi, pianist. Victor record. No. 4 in the "Cantos de Espana" which contains a minor melody amusingly reminiscent of Victor Herbert's "Kiss Me Again," but which is given an authentic interpretation.

Popular

Victor has properly honored its top recording band, Tommy Dorsey, by devoting one whole fortnight release to his recordings. There is a good coupling of "Nice Work If You Can Get It" and "You're a Sweetheart," Gershwin music from "Damsel in Distress"; "Moanin' in the Mornin'" and "Down With Love," from the new Ed Wynn musical comedy, "Hooray for What?"; a pair of arrangements, the "Dipsy Doodle" and "Who?"; and two smooth numbers, "In a Mission by the Sea," and "Getting Some Fun Out of Life."

The arranger, the man who is generally responsible for the reputation of the big name bands, comes into his own with the two releases of Larry Clinton's "The Big Dipper," a successor to the "Big Apple," and "Midnight in the Madhouse," nicely done by a hand-picked band of swing musicians led by Mr. Clinton. Guy Lombardo's Orchestra turns in, in its usual smooth manner, a coupling of "Everything You Said Came True" and "Maybe." Leo Reisman and his orchestra do a coupling of the Cole Porter name tune, "Rosalie" and a waltz, "Close," from the musical comedy, "Rosalie."

In the Bluebird list, Rudy Vallee does a nice pairing of "Have You Met Miss Jones?" and "I'd Rather Be Right," from the Cohan musical comedy "I'd Rather Be Right." Vernon Geyer, electric organ jazzist, plays a good version of the "Dance of the Blue Danube" coupling with it "Jealous."

Sophie Tucker Heard

Decca adds some more good vocals to its popular list by its releases of Sophie Tucker, singing in a reminiscent manner, "Some of these Days," pairing with it the current "The Lady is a Tramp." Bing Crosby and Connie Boswell pair well in the current "Bob White" and on the other side not quite so effectively in "Basin Street Blues." The Foursome, quartet heard so much in Bing Crosby's radio hour in nice versions, with ocarina, or "sweet potato" accompaniment, of "Nobody's Sweetheart" and "Sweet Potato Swing."

Ambrose and his Orchestra from abroad have caught the Raymond Scott fad and send us back two very good versions of his "Power House" and "Toy Trumpet," the latter with some amusing off-key trumpet effects. Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra is never heard better in its theme tune, "Smoke Rings" pairing with it an arrangement of Irving Berlin's "Always."

Specialties by Decca offer Charles Previn's Orchestra, in pairings of two famous waltzes, "The Beautiful Blue Danube," and "Over the Waves." George Jessel, comedienne, is heard in his familiar monologue, "Hello Momma."

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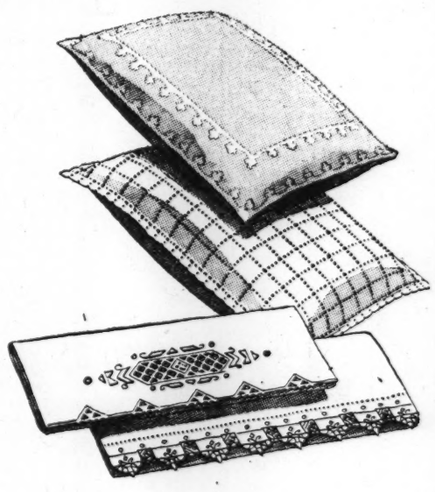

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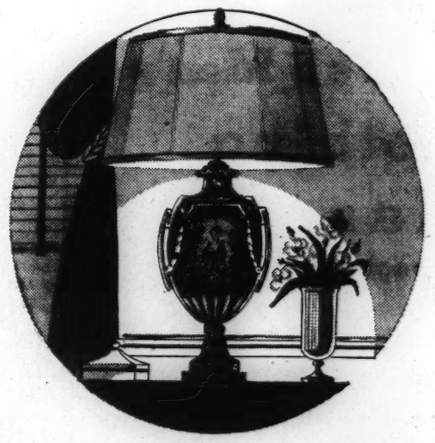

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Maritime Board Is Candid About Contingency of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—The possibility of war is the primary and almost the only justification which the United States Maritime Commission offers here for its recommendation that the American taxpayer foot a $30,000,000 annual bill to keep a merchant marine on the high seas.

In its exhaustive and candid 126-page report the commission headed by Joseph P. Kennedy suggests only one other valid argument for spending the money—in fact for keeping American shipping afloat at all. It finds it to be a fact that American vessels tend to improve the service available to American exporters and importers. It finds that the competition of American ship lines has resulted in more direct and frequent services to the principal fields of American overseas trade.

But the real reason is the danger of war. If war involves the United States the merchant marine will be necessary to provide essential auxiliaries for the Navy and to keep vital trade moving. If the United States remains neutral in the event of a war involving other important world powers it will also be necessary to prevent interruption in American trade due to the diversion of foreign merchant tonnage to the war needs of the belligerents.

Peace Would Halt Outlay

The implication is made clear that if peace could be assured in the world there would be no adequate reason why the Government should continue to pour $30,000,000 a year in subsidies into an otherwise primarily uneconomic industry which it represents as staggering on the verge of bankruptcy despite the $3,575,000,000 net it has received from the Treasury since 1917 and which could never stand on its own feet in competition with other merchant marines.

In reaching these conclusions the commission discards two stock arguments of American shipping for continued subsidies. Instead of protecting American traders against exhorbitant rates, the commission finds that American ship lines "are more likely to stand for higher, than for lower, rates." And it finds "there is little in the record to substantiate" the argument that domestic-flag competition prevents discrimination against our goods by foreign vessels.

But when it comes to a question of national defence, the commission accepts in its entirety the naval doctrine that a merchant marine is an indispensable auxiliary to the Navy. "The United States is maintaining one of the largest navies in the world," it points out, "It would not be the part of wisdom for us to maintain such an establishment without an adequate complement of auxiliary vessels."

Adopts Frank Tone

In analyzing the character and entent of this justification for a subsidized merchant marine the report skirts close to military secrets and naval war plans revealing in startlingly frank fashion details which have often been suspected but never before conceded officially. It discloses that while national policies "do not contemplate the sending of expeditionary forces abroad, nevertheless it would be well to be prepared for any contingency, including the contingency of fighting away from our own shores."

To this disclosure that war plans contemplate the possibility of another expeditionary force abroad the commission points out that whenever the United States has been at war it has "invariably turned to offense as the best means of defense." It adds that "the same would undoubtedly be true again were we to be forced into another conflict."

It is even more frank about the war uses of different ships now in the merchant marine. It wants none of the big luxury liners of the Queen Mary or Normandie type because they cannot transit the Panama Canal and because they offer "a much larger target for airplanes and submarines and cannot enter the majority of harbors." It does want ships of the Washington and Manhattan type, the biggest liners now under the American flag, because they could be converted easily into aircraft carriers.

It is made apparent that these ships would, in the event of war, be fitted with 600-foot flying decks and take their place in the fleet. While there are now ten ships in the merchant marine which meet the minimum requirements for this conversion "military authorities believe that there should be at least 20 of these vessels available." Combination vessels of this type could also serve as "auxiliary cruisers."

Other Ships Needed

The Navy would also need troop transports, a total of 300 tankers including 20 fast enough to keep up with the fleet, a small number of fast cargo vessels and a large fleet of other slower auxiliaries.

The commission bases this justification on the existence of a large American navy, without examining the basic need or justification for such a navy. It merely points out that a navy the size of the present American naval establishment must have the support of a big merchant marine. In this connection it cites the "ludicrous climax" which American naval policy reached in 1908 when the American navy on its famous trip around the world "had to be serviced by a stream of tenders flying the flags of various foreign nations."

On the basis of military requirements it finds that the United States would require "a minimum of 1000 merchant ships of all types, aggregating about 6,000,000 gross tons." This is approximately the size of merchant marine which the commission goes on to recommend and which it contemplates in its estimate of an annual cost of $30,000,000.

In other words, the entire report stands as a combination of direct and implicit evidence that national defense needs condition the entire picture of American merchant marine requirements. It recommends the type of merchant marine which the Army and Navy estimate they need and goes on to plan for just such a fleet of merchant ships ignoring or discarding as they go along almost every argument with which the private shipping interests have in the past justified their annual take from the public till. It is clear that if it were not for national defense and the possibility of war the ship lines and ship operators would get scant consideration from Mr. Kennedy's commission.

New Turn Taken By La Follette's Subversive Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Subpoenas have been served on seven organizations by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee in preparation for an investigation of vigilantism, secret organization like the Ku Klux Klan, and formulation of the so-called "Mohawk Valley Plan" of settling strikes.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin cited the organizations as follows:

National Civil Federation, N. Y.; Constitutional Educational League, New Haven; National Association of Manufacturers, N. Y.; Johnstown (Penna.) Chamber of Commerce; League for Industrial Rights, N. Y.; N. Y. State Economic Council; George Williams & Co.

In addition, various individuals have been summoned, Senator La Follette explained. The committee, which has thus far investigated private detective agencies, the Harlan coal situation, the South Chicago Memorial Day battle between strikers and police, will now enter a new field.

"We will examine organizations, according to the Senator, "which have as a purpose the defeating or influence of the right of labor to organize or bargain collectively, or which tend to influence or repress the rights of free speech and assembly."

No comment was made as to where the firms under supoena fit into the new schedule. Senator La Follette said it was an outgrowth of previous surveys made by the committee in Minnesota, Michigan and Pennsylvania in recent months.

The Government, through the National Labor Relations Board, has already investigated the part played by the Johnstown Chamber of Commerce in the steel strike there last summer, where investigators sought to show a connection with the employers. The board's testimony has been studied by La Follette investigators.

Oh Miss Perkins! President and Wife Join Rival Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—President Roosevelt and his wife belong to rival unions.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the Newspaper Guild.

President Roosevelt, on the other hand, has accepted membership in the American Press Society. While this organization does not call itself a labor organization, Guild members have charged it with being a "company union."

Mr. Roosevelt's secretary announced the President had accepted the honorary membership after being informed of the society's action. Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the Guild as a writer of a daily press column.

The Press Society was started and pushed in large degree by writers of the New York Times. By a coincidence, the Guild made a complaint against the Times today before the National Labor Relations Board charging coercion of workers.

Another honorary member of the press association is Charles Evans Hughes.

Chile to Salvage Von Spee Cruiser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

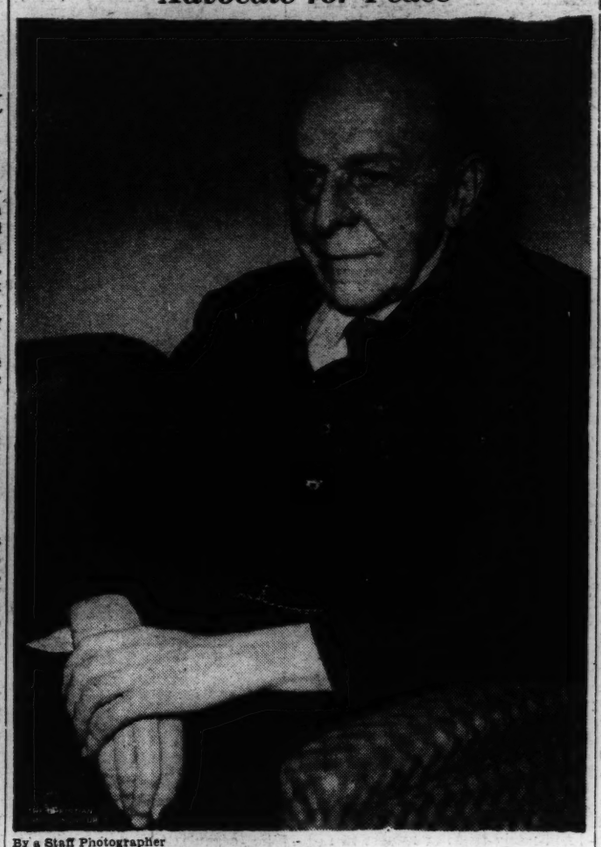
SANTIAGO, Chile—A salvage company has been formed in Chile to raise the German cruiser Dresden from the waters of Cumberland Bay in the "Robinson Crusoe" island of Juan Fernandez where it has rested since it was sunk in the early days of the World War by the Glasgow.

The Dresden, which was the only unit of Admiral von Spee's squadron to escape from the Battle of the Falkland Isles, was "run to earth" in the island after an exciting chase. For more than 20 years it has been lying in Cumberland Bay, to be seen clearly from the surface by tourists who visit the island on the one and only excursion in the summer season.

French Gifts to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt received today portraits of two famous French soldiers, General Lafayette and Pierre Terrail Bayard. Charles Baron, president of the mining commission of the French Chamber of Deputies, made the presentation.

Advocate for Peace



By a Staff Photographer

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood
Visitor in Boston Who Spoke Before International Goodwill Congress

U. S. Is Urged to Co-operate In Halting War in Far East

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 11—The International Goodwill Congress today ended four days of peace parleys at the Hotel Statler with a crisp challenge to the United States Government to "roll up its sleeves" and join the other democracies of the world in a concerted effort to halt Japanese aggressions in the Far East.

Passed in the form of a resolution, the recommendation that the United States deal immediately with a situation "fraught with dire disaster for China, and to Japan as well," came as a culmination to four days of panel discussions, addresses and radio speeches emphasizing the prevalent need for firm, united action against the possibility of another world conflict.

Other resolutions adopted recorded the Congress as opposed to all barriers of race, color and creed, as favoring a change in the neutrality law to enable the President in lifting embargoes to distinguish between the victims and the aggressors and to support in every way possible the efforts in the world to reduce armaments.

Last night, Armistice Day eve, the four-day conference reached a powerful anti-climax as speakers from the four largest democracies in the world emphasized the need of setting up safeguards against war, chiefly in the form of a League of Nations that can move confidently and effectively against aggressor nations. The representative democracies were China, Great Britain, France and the United States.

Introducing Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, England, co-author of the original League of Nations Covenant, Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, chairman, referred to the 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States as indicating that peace is not merely the absence of conflict but also the promulgator of trade and prosperity.

The Viscount pointed to the great paradox of war budgets twice the size that they were in 1913 while 90 per cent of the people of the world desire peace as indicating that a readjustment was needed in international politics to enforce the will of the people for peace. Militating against the universal desire for peace, he said, is a current fear of war with resultant competitive armaments which "must inevitably end in war unless something is done to halt the trend."

He advocated co-operative action among the world's democracies to halt the Japanese aggression in China "even though the action incurred the risk of open warfare." He sympathized strongly with the Chinese while decrying the attitude of isolation and indifference to the crisis in the Far East.

"But if we would resist evil," he added, "we must resist its beginnings."

"Where a country pursues a policy of destruction, it is right for the other countries to step in and halt that action . . . not to punish the aggressor but to preserve peace at all costs."

"Peace-loving nations could have prevented the conflict in Manchuria as they could have stopped the Ethiopian conquest if the peace-loving nations had been prepared to accept the risks involved in taking a firm, unremitting stand against aggression."

Dr. C. T. Wang, ambassador from China to the United States, turned from a routine reading of the events leading up to the present war in China to a spontaneous, powerful plea for collective security for which he pledged the ceaseless co-operation of his people. China's 4000-year-old philospohy, he said, is one of peace and non-aggression during which the Chinese, he said, have never taken the initiative in any war.

World Vista by Shortwave

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions E. S. T.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	62.78	4.78	4:30 to 10 p.m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4:45 to 9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30 to 10 p. m. (later Sun.)
PCJ-1	Willemstad, Curacao	50.59	5.93	6:30 to 8:30 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	8 p. m. to midnight
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	50.25	5.97	8 to 10:30 p. m.
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m. to 11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m. to midnight, irreg'ly
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	8 a. m. to midnight.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HJ4ABP	Medellin, Colombia	49.75	6.03	5 to 11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	7 to 9 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30 to 10 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.; 10 to mid.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7 to 10 p. m.
HP5F	Colon, Panama	49.34	6.08	8 to 10 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CROX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30 to 11:30 p. m.
W3XAL	New York, N. Y. (NBC)	49.18	6.10	9:15 p. m. to 1 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	7 to 10 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.11	5 to 8 p. m.; mid. to 1 a. m.
HJ4ABB	Manizales, Colombia	49.10	6.11	7 to 11 p. m. irreg.
H3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	48.94	6.13	4 p. m. to midnight
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8 a. m. to midnight
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	48.86	6.14	10 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	48.82	6.14	4 to 10:30 p. m.
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.72	6.16	3:30 to 10 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8 to 11 p. m.
HIN	Trujillo City, D. R.	48.05	6.24	5:15 to 9:15 p. m.
COCW	Havana, Cuba	47.47	6.32	6 p. m to midnight
YV5RH	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	7 to 11 p. m
YB4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thurs., 9 to 11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.21	6.63	Sun., 5:45 to 7:45 p. m. Tues., 9:20 to 11:20 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	6 to 11:30 p. m.
FO8AA	Papeete, Tahiti	42.25	7.10	Tues., Fri., 11 to midnight
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sunday, 6 to 8 p. m.
RKI-2	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	39.89	7.52	7 to 9:15 p.m.
COBZ	Havana, Cuba	33.34	9.00	8 p. m. to midnight
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.68	9.12	Sun., Wed., 7 to 8 p.m.
YNGU	Managua, Nicaragua	32.26	9.30	5 to 6 p. m
OAX4J	Lima, Peru	32.15	9.33	5 p. m. to 1 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	32.12	9.34	Fri., 7:30 to 7:50 p. m.; Sat., 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m. to midnight
EAQ-2	Madrid, Spain	31.65	9.48	Nights, irregularly
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30 to 9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	2 to 4:30 a. m.; noon to 6; 6:20 to 8:30; 9 to 11 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4 to 7 a. m., extept Sundays
HJ4ABH	Armenia, Colombia	31.51	9.52	7 to 10 p. m.
ZBW-3	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.53	4 to 10 a.m. (try 4 to 7)
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.45	9.54	5:30 to 7 a. m., irregularly
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid. to 5:15 a. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid. to 5:15 a. m.; 6 to 11 a. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m to 1 a. m.
KZRM	Manila, P. I.	31.35	9.57	5 to 10 a. m
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6 to 9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:30 to 8:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	4 to 6; 6:20 to 8:30; 9 to 11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	6 to 10 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	31.28	9.50	Sun., 7 to 8 p. m.; Wed., 7 to 10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., mid. to 2; 5 to 9 a. m
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon to 7 (or 8) p. m.
VK6ME	Perth, Australia	31.28	9.59	6 to 8:30 a. m.
XGRC	Nanking, China	31.28	9.59	5:30 to 10:30 a. m.
CB960	Santiago, Chile	31.25	9.60	6 to 7:30 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7 to 9:15 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, S. A.	42.23	9.61	11:45 p. m to 12:45 a. m.
HJ1ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	5 to 10:30 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	12.30	5.45	6 to 7:35 p. m.
TGWA	Guatemala City	31.13	9.63	Mon., Thurs., 8 to 11 p. m.
CXA-8	Montevideo, Uruguay	31.12	9.64	7 a. m. to midnight.
CT1AA	Lisbon Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tue.Thur.Sat., 4:30 to 7 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	3 to 10:30 p. m.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m. to midnight
XGOX	Nanking, China	30.61	9.80	5:30 to 10:30 a. m. irreg.
COCN	Havana, Cuba	30.35	9.90	7 p. m. to midnight
CQN	Macau, South China	30.21	9.92	Mon., Fri., 7 to 8:30 a. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	30.18	9.94	6 to 8 p. m.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30 to 10:30 a. m., irreg.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30 to 3 p. m.
	"Radio Nacional," Salamanca, Spain	28.92	10.37	9 to 9:45 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30 to 10:30 p. m., irregularly
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m. to midnight
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	6:15 to 8 p. m.; 10 to 1
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	2 to 4:30; 10:45 to noon; 12:20 to 6; 6:20 to 8:30; 9 to 11 p m
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m. to 4:20 p. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
OAX5A	Ica, Peru	25.43	11.79	7 to 11:15 p. m., irreg.
JZJ	Nasaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	8 to 9 a. m.; 3 to 4; 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.
OER-2	Vienna, Austria	25.42	11.80	2 to 5 p. m. (6 p. m. Sat.)
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	4:45 to 6:30 p. m.; Sun., 3 to 6:30
COGP	Matanzas, Cuba	25.41	11.80	8 a. m. to 11:15 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:40 to 10:30 a. m.; 11:20 to 12:20
OLR-4A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	2:30 to 4 p. m., Mon.,Thurs., 7 to 9:10 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	25.27	11.87	7 to 10 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	11:15 a. m. to 6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sun., 6 to 7; 10 to 11 a. m.; Wed. 6 to 7 a. m.; daily, 4 to 6 p. m.
TPJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40 to 2:30 p. m.
HBJ	Geneva, Switzerland	20.64	14.53	Sat., 6:45 to 9 p. m.
PSE	Rio de Janeiro	20.04	14.94	Wed., 3:45 to 4:15 p. m.
HVJ	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30 to 10:45 a. m.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8 to 9; 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	9:15 a. m. to noon; 4 to 6 p.m.
JZK	Nasaki, Japan	19.79	15.16	12:30 to 1:30; 8 to 9 a. m.; 3 to 4; 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.
GSO	Daventry, England	19.76	15.18	2 to 4:15; 5:45 to 9 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	4:50 to 11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 8 to 11:30 a.m.
OLR-5A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	8 to 9:50 a. m.; 2 to 2:15 p. m.
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	19.60	15.25	Sun., 11 to noon; 2:15 to 4 pm
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:25 to 3:45 p. m.
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	19.65	15.27	1 to 6 p. m.; 8 to midnight
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	6 to 8 a. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires	19.62	15.29	7 to 9 a. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	11 a. m. to 9 p. m.
DJP	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	4:50 to 11 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9 to 10 a. m
W2XE	New York (CBS)	16.89	17.76	6:30 to 8 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	19.72	16.18	2 to 4:15 a. m.; 5:45 to 9; 9:15 to noon; 12:20 to 3:45 p. m.
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	13.94	21.52	7:30 to 10 a. m.
W3XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	4:45 to 7 a. m.

False Ballots Delay Selection Of N. Y. Winners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Five hundred more fraudulent proportional representation ballots have been discovered in the Bronx, bringing the number impounded up to 13,000, it was announced today. The count has progressed far enough to make it obvious no candidate for City Council will receive 75,000 first choices—the number necessary for election on the first count—and it is expected that announcement of the winners cannot be made before next week.

Meanwhile, following the suggestion of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, that the canvass might be expedited if the counters were required to work an eight, instead of a seven-hour day, this ruling had been put into effect by order of Kenneth Dayton, acting budget director.

Contention that has marked the vote count had extended to another quarter of city affairs as the transit commission took copious exception to the Mayor's "personal hostility" to its work and accomplishments. The Mayor was informed by the body that it had now brought negotiations for transit unification, which it was appointed 13 years ago to consummate, to a point that would make it advisable for a representative of the city to participate.

Consolidation Drive

According to the commission, its plan would bring a rapid conclusion to the consolidation drive on terms far more favorable than those embodied in the plan negotiated by Samuel Seabury and City Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr., acting for the city, and which the commission turned down several months ago. Its features were represented as including a saving of $70,000,000 in purchase price.

The Mayor's reply ignored the request for appointment of a city representative, and voiced disbelief that the commission had "any such plan agreed to by the responsible owners of the property," but that, if it had, to send it along and it would receive prompt consideration.

Rubber Stamp Charge

The commission then issued a five-page statement elaborating its charge that the Mayor was trying to make it a rubber stamp for the Seabury-Berle plan, declaring his "latest wisecrack would place the work and accomplishments of the commission in the same category as amusements in the state parks."

It was true the commission had spent a net amount of $10,084,128 since 1926, it said, but that in addition to furthering unification, its duties included safeguarding of the public which uses rapid transit facilities and protection of the city's financial interests in the operation of these lines. The commission, it continued, had been "quietly proceeding" with these functions while the Mayor had been "harping on unification."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery at Cherry Steeple

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Five

Next day Hugh went to Ezra.

"Ezra," he said, dropping his voice, "I'm just as far off making a start as I was seven days ago."

The little man silently took a sponge from the counter and dipped it into a pail of water hard by.

"See that sponge?" he said. "It's nigh full of water. Now watch!" He squeezed the water back into the pail. "That's the way your puzzle's been soaking in, lad. Soaking in. So don't think you haven't got anywhere. When the squeezing time arrives—something'll come."

"Well, let's only hope it won't be long," growled Hugh.

And something did come, though not that for which he was hoping. It was an invitation from Sir Jeffrey Fetteryngham to spend the week end at the Manor with him. A smart groom on horseback brought it, and as Mrs. Hamble was at the back, hanging out the washing, Hugh went to the gate for the letter. He read it excitedly.

"Any answer, sir?" the groom asked.

Acceptance was quivering on the tip of Hugh's lips when he suddenly remembered that he had promised to spend the following week end with Mrs. Hamble's niece at Chapel Helston on the other side of the moor, and that Mrs. Hamble was much looking forward to taking him there. They would be so disappointed, he knew, if he broke his promise on account of Sir Jeffrey. So he told the groom to wait, and hurrying into the cottage wrote a note of regret.

The groom rode off, and when Mrs. Hamble came in for another basket of linen, he never mentioned a single word of the matter for, of course, she would have told him that he mustn't consider her first.

A Drive Across the Moor

"I thought I heard a horse stop at the gate," she said.

"Yes, so did I," he agreed, with a very straight face. "What time do we set off on Saturday for Chapel Helston?"

"Ah, that'll be a treat," she cried, beaming all over. "My niece, she'll be thinking of nothing else. And I wouldn't say that I'm thinking much else myself. I've been dwelling on it ever since summer began."

"Are we driving there?"

"We are. Mr. Harp is lending us his mare and trap. Can you handle a trap, laddie?"

"I should jolly well think I can, Martha!" He had always called her Martha since the nursery days. "If you promise to wear your best bonnet I promise I won't spill it. Your best bonnet, you know, and your silk gown."

"Go on with you!" she retorted, enormously pleased. "I reckon there's too much wind on the moor for that bonnet. But we'll see, we'll see."

Her mind had been made up all the time, as he knew. So in Ezra's trap they jogged off on Saturday morning. The larks on the moor kept soaring aloft as they approached, and the wheels of the trap kept bumping over the loose stones, and the heather smelled sweet, and a stream toppled down from the hillside. The drive was too short; the day was too short; so was Sunday—with never a cloud to foreshadow the trouble ahead.

It came after tea-time on Monday, when they were back in Cherry Steeple, and Hugh had gone off to stable and groom the white mare. Martha was alone when Sir Jeffrey's land-agent walked in. He told her that his employer was terribly sorry, but that in seven days' time she would have to give up her cottage, which, he reminded her, she held on a weekly tenancy. Yes, indeed, Sir Jeffrey was dreadfully grieved, he repeated. But it couldn't be helped. Here was formal notice in writing.

Unwelcome News

So when Hugh returned she was sobbing. Slowly he dragged the news from her.

"But why?" he insisted. "But why? You are such a good tenant. And you've been here so long. Why should they turn you out, Martha?"

She couldn't tell him, she answered. She had no idea.

"Then I'll go to Sir Jeffrey," he cried, and clapping on his cap, he marched to the Manor.

He made his way between the big iron gates, past the lodge, through the park, so vast and so thickly-wooded it seemed never ending, and rising all the time to the grounds round the house. He found himself among kitchen gardens and greenhouses, and calling to a gardener for directions, was shown a path to a terrace, and then to another and another. Thus, at last, to a massive oak door with hanging bell, at which he tugged. It was opened by a staid man in livery.

Inquiring for Sir Jeffrey he was conducted into the library, where in a moment or two that pleasant, affable gentleman joined him.

Hugh began at once, in his vigorous and straightforward fashion, to beg that Mrs. Hamble should not be disturbed. Sir Jeffrey let him go on without interruption, and when Hugh had finished, spoke very gently and feelingly.

"How very brave of you to come, my dear lad," he said, "and how deeply distressed I am that I cannot oblige you. But, alas! It is impossible."

He rose, to indicate that the subject was closed. But Hugh, rising to his feet also, refused to give in.

"Sir, he pleaded, "you'll change your mind, won't you, about turning her out straight away?"

"I wish I could," sighed Sir Jeffrey.

"You mean she really must go immediately?"

"I fear so."

Hugh tacked. "But won't you rebuild the cottage for her?"

"That might be done. Yes, that might be done. By and by, perhaps."

Hugh was back on his course again.

"Well then, sir," he urged, "won't you give Mrs. Hamble a little time to look round? It's her home, you know, Sir Jeffrey. She's lived there so long! Can't you let her stay for a while till she has found somewhere else to go?"

"There is no other accommodation for her in the village."

"Then do let her stay where she is, sir. Just for a bit!"

A shadowy smile had crossed Sir Jeffrey's lips.

"You're so eloquent, my young friend," he answered in his silvery tones, "that I think you deserve to be taken into a secret. But you must give me your word not to tell Mrs. Hamble, for if you did it might do harm to the rest of my property."

Hugh wondered what was coming.

Sir Jeffrey's Excuse

"I promise," he said.

"Well, this is the trouble. All the property here belongs to me, as you've heard perhaps, but—er—unfortunately there is money owing upon it, which gives the County authorities the power to interfere without warning if they consider any of the cottages are no longer safe to live in. And that," he uttered in a helpless tone, "is just what has happened. The rascals have had the impertinence to serve me with their notice that Mrs. Hamble's cottage must be demolished at once. So, you see, I am powerless. I am powerless, my dear lad."

And so was Hugh, who came away from the Manor feeling crushed. But he found that Martha had risen to the occasion.

"I shall go to live with my niece in Chapel Helston," said she. "And what do you think!" she continued, brimming with pleasure, "I've seen Mr. Harp already, and if so be you're minded to stay on awhile at Cherry Steeple, there's a vacant room above his shop you can have." How little she guessed how thoroughly "minded" Hugh was.

"That will suit me splendidly," he said. "But I do wish Sir Jeffrey had helped you."

"Oh, never mind him, poor man! You can help me instead with my move."

Which Hugh did, and it so happened that while he was in Chapel Helston his eye was caught by some gilt lettering running across the lower windows of a building in the main street.

"County Offices. Land Administration," he read.

A sudden idea struck him. He would go in there and plead for Martha's cottage. He would tell them that it was as right as rain; that he had been living in it and ought to know.

He ran up the steps of the building, and went in.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Hugh Rodney was visiting his former nurse in Cherry Steeple, Cornwall, England, when he heard from Ezra Harp, storekeeper, the astonishing story of his father's disappearance in Central Africa many years before. Rodney's discovery of an important underground river in Africa being discredited in England because his drawings were lost in a flood, Ezra said, he made another trip and came back with charts but decided to go again for additional proof. At a midnight interview, he told Ezra that a man "true as steel" was keeping his records and would make them public if he did not return in three years. Rodney had not been heard of since, but the man had kept silent. Sitting by the park wall some days later thinking of these things, Hugh was approached by a gentleman dressed in frock coat and top hat who entered into conversation with him. Hugh learned later that he was Sir Jeffrey Fetterynghham, who owned all the village.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Detail of Marble Ara Pacis, or Altar of Peace, Made in 13 B. C. for Commemoration of Augustus's Victories in Gaul and Spain. It Is in the Terme Museum, Rome

Making a Cake Tour

The part that buns and cakes play in the history of the world is larger than one might think. One could travel from town to town and from country to country on a cake tour if one chose, picking up information en route as to why certain cakes are connected with certain places and how they came by their names.

England has much to offer in the way of cake connections. Starting from London, we immediately run into the good old Chelsea bun, a general favorite though not very exciting to youthful palates. Swift sang its praises in 1712, and the old Bun House at Chelsea, long since demolished, was a popular place of call in the eighteenth century when the Royal Family and members of high society visited it frequently in order to taste the sweetened buns that were piled high on the counter.

From Chelsea to Richmond is not far, and who could climb Richmond Hill without first stopping at the famous confectionary shop at the foot and sampling the "Maids of Honor"? It is said that these delicious little cheese cakes were given their name by King George II in gratitude to the Queen's Maids who introduced them to his table.

From Richmond we go north to Staffordshire to taste the Shrewsbury cakes which have been memorialized in "The Ingoldsby Legends":

"She has given him a roll and a bun,
And a Shrewsbury cake,
Of Pailin's own make,
Which she happened to take ere her run
She begun—
She'd been used to a luncheon at One."

Pailin, we understand, was a "prince of cake-compounders." These Shrewsbury cakes are somewhat akin to the currant biscuits known as Welsh cakes which all who have wandered in wild Wales have found so tempting.

For the real shortbread we must travel further north to the grey old city of Edinburgh, while for the round fruit cake, with its covering of almonds, we must go to Dundee. "Petticoat Tails," a kind of shortbread, is also found north of the Tweed. It was introduced long ago by Mary, Queen of Scots, on her arrival from France, and was included as one of the delicacies of her time. The peculiar name is probably a corruption of petits gateaux.

Gingerbread is a good old English favorite, dating back to the reign of Henry IV. At that time honey was sometimes used in the making of cakes in place of treacle, but treacle was undoubtedly cheaper. It had, however, the tell-tale habit of darkening the mixture. Gilt paper was, therefore, placed round the cakes, and until this was removed it was not easy to tell if they had been made of treacle or honey, hence the saying: "It takes the gilt off the gingerbread."

Oval cakes of flaky pastry hail from Banbury—a midland town as famous for its cakes as for its Lady on a White Horse—and round cakes filled with currants from Eccles.

The first "Sally Lunn" came from Bath. It is a long time since Dalmer, a Bath baker, noticed people buying a new kind of teacake from the basket of a girl named Sally Lunn, and purchased the "good will" of her flourishing little trade. Dalmer was a poet as well as a baker, and wrote a song round her name. Bath also gave us the famous sticky buns adorned with hard nobbles of sugar and filled with fruit and candy peel.

This is the strange story of how the rich Simnel cake of Shropshire came by its name. Two Shrewsbury bakers of long ago, called Simeon and Nellie, were responsible for it. When "Mothering Sunday"—the fourth Sunday in Lent—came round, these two bakers could not agree as to how the festival cake should be made. One wanted it to be of fruit, the other of almond. One said it ought to be baked, the other that it ought to be boiled. Finally a compromise was agreed to. The cake was first boiled, then baked, and the lower half contained fruit, while the upper half consisted of a thick layer of almond paste. The result proved so satisfactory that the cake was called "Simnel" in honor of its makers.

Dressed in White

In summer the young tree
Was dressed in simple green
In autumn we found her
In scarlet fine to see.
Today she proudly wears
A cloak of softest white
I think perhaps she's going
To a forest dance tonight!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Flying School for Birds

Have you ever heard of a flying school for birds? The name sounds a little superfluous. "Surely," you say, "it is not necessary to teach birds to fly?" You are right, but when a wild bird has been kept in a tiny cage, especially if it is young, its flight, if given its freedom, will naturally be very feeble, and its knowledge of how to find protection and shelter may be nil.

This is where the "Flying School" at East Molesey, Eng., comes in. The idea originated with Miss M. Bradish, founder of the R. S. P. C. A. Caged Bird Poster Fund, and a member of the Council of the Society. Realizing that to give freedom to a bird that had been kept in captivity and that had been used to having its food provided for it, amounted to nothing short of an act of cruelty, Miss Bradish arranged for the establishment of large aviaries in which birds could be taught to find food for themselves and to use their wings in the right way. Trees with plenty of branches were placed in the aviaries and every means taken to prepare the young fliers for a normal, happy life.

One of the first scholars to be admitted to this "School" was a young Italian blackbird that could hardly fly at all. As soon as it became known that the keeping of wild birds in captivity in Italy was to be made punishable by law, the owner was about to let it go when the cruelty of doing so was pointed out, and it was sent to the "Flying School" instead. Mussolini, as the bird was called, soon passed all its tests, and no doubt is now enjoying the freedom that all birds should have.

Bottled Sound

When, in the evening program, you hear a broadcast description of an event taking place in the morning, you should know that this apparent impossibility is performed with the aid of a device known as the Marconi-Stille magnetic recorder-reproducer. That is a very long name, but the device is perfectly simple.

Let us suppose that we are listening in during the evening program to the launching of the "Queen Mary" on the Clyde which took place several hours earlier in the day. How, we may well ask, is it done? In the first place the event is picked up in sound by a microphone, and then passes to the Outside Broadcast van standing near by. Next a land-line takes it to Broadcasting House, London, where the Magnetic Recorder is installed. The sound is "placed" on a long steel tape which is afterwards rewound so that the complete ceremony can be played back and rebroadcast at any convenient time. As you may know, this was done in the case of the Coronation Ceremony last May.

Finally, when it is desired to erase the record on the steel tape, a special "wipe-out" coil is switched on, the tape is run through the machine, and the whole event "rubbed" out, as an artist would rub out a pencil drawing. Needless to say, the Magnetic Recorder is a very delicate and sensitive instrument, and may be compared to a perfect gramophone record, the sound being reproduced exactly as it was in the first place.

Music Through Time

By Nicolas Slonimsky

On the title page of classical music you may sometimes see the word Testudo, and a picture of a lyre. If you are curious by nature, you will look it up in your Latin dictionary. But, to your dismay, you will find this: Testudo, a tortoise.

Now, what has a tortoise, that is, a plain turtle, to do with music? Well, if you reflect on the fact that a turtle's shell looks like the shell of a mandolin, and is resonant—that is, it increases the sound—you will understand how the first musical instruments were connected with turtles.

One of the oldest instruments is the harp. The strings were all of different sizes, and, naturally, they produce different sounds, so that a scale could be played on these strings. Because of the different sizes of the strings, the harp looked like a huge triangle. The harp is a great - great - great - great - (repeat great 200 times) grandmother of our piano. The piano is also a triangle, and when piano movers set it upright, the piano looks like a harp in a large case.

The ancient Egyptians played on the harp thousands of years ago, and several of these harps have been found, and can now be seen in museums.

Another Egyptian Instrument

The lyre also was born in Egypt, although it achieved greatest fame through Greek musicians. The strings of the lyre are all of the same size, so they had to be made of differing thicknesses in order to produce a scale. The lyre is the great-great-great-great- (repeat that 200 times) grandmother of the violin. The violin, too, has strings of the same length but of different thicknesses.

The French horn is a great-great-(and a great many more greats) grandson of the shepherd horn; the trumpet is an abridged edition of the long trumpet that we see in old pictures; the violins and violoncellos are just so many lyres; the oboe is a bulrush; and the grand piano is a harp lying flat in a big case.

So it seems that ancient peoples had a whole assortment of string and reed instruments, and that our symphony orchestras are only modern descendants of these honorable ancestors.

In my first article on this page I called the era of ancient music "preharmonic times." When singers or musicians in those times gathered together, they all sang or played the same notes. Some singers recited and accompanied themselves on the lyre, but they paid little attention to the combination of tones. As you know, harmony starts when several people sing or play different notes.

High Notes and Low

A picture on this page shows a comical symphony concert in ancient Egypt with animals playing on different instruments. But if the ancient Egyptians knew anything about playing together—that is, playing in harmony—they did not let us know, for even the words, harmony and symphony, both of which are Greek, had a different meaning from what they have today. They both meant just a pleasing melody. So, for instance, a scale was called harmony, and a song a symphony.

In Greek and Latin literature, the old musical instruments are mentioned very often. No festival or celebration could be a success without dancing and music. To us it seems that there could not be much fun in dancing to a solitary instrument playing just a few notes, but apparently their music was just as exciting to them as jazz is to us.

But what kind of scales did the ancient musicians use? That is a very difficult question to answer. The way they wrote music centuries ago was very puzzling. The Greeks used letters for notes, just as we use the alphabet from A to G for our notes, but in Greek music the same letter did not always mean the same sound. Besides, the Greek musicians called our high notes low, and our low notes high, because low notes are played on a long string, and high notes on a short string. We must admit that they were more logical than we are in this respect: why should a string that stands five feet high be called a "low" note, and a string only a few inches high a "high" note?

In our next article we shall try to discover why the great poets of the ancient times thought the old songs so beautiful.

(This is the second article in this series on the history of music that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

This Is the Egyptian Harp. It Has Strings of Different Lengths, and It Is So Large That the Player Has to Stand Up to Play It

A Comical Concert of Animals Playing Various Instruments, From an Ancient Egyptian Picture

The Frosty Moon

(Indian Name for November)

The dried leaves rustle in the trees
Or skip and scurry with the breeze.
The sky flings wide her velvet case
To sprinkle star jewels into space.
The moon is shining bare and far;
Beside it shakes a little star.
The wind sounds mournful, rafters crack.
'Tis bitter out of doors—alack!

A tepee stood on mountain bold;
'Twas frosty, drafty, very cold.
The redman shivered in his bed;
"It's Frosty Moon," was all he said.

ELLA WATERBURY GARDNER

Art Does Not Imitate

By Dorothy Adlow

Although he was wise enough not to pay much attention to his skeptical listener, the professor of Art who was lecturing to the sophomore class, wished to convince the boy, for his own sake, that he was losing a great deal of enjoyment by maintaining a wilfully blind attitude toward the arts. Nature, nature was the repeated retort of this student, and what, pray, can you show me that can improve upon it for beauty.

The artist, said the lecturer, as the room darkened and a detail of Roman decorative sculpture was projected upon the screen, the artist is no imitator of nature. If he were, he would not be creative, but rather a copyist, a mirror, providing an image which duplicates what anyone can see and point out in the world which surrounds him. The artist may be inspired by nature; he may profit by studying it closely; he feels deeply in harmony with nature, but, he is not in competition with nature. An imitator would simply possess skill in recording precisely what he sees with his eyes, An artist has a greater obligation, for he must relate, not only what he has seen, but how he has felt about what he has seen. That is not easy.

Innumerable examples could be shown to illustrate the fact that all works of art, of any kind, of any epoch, pertain in a subtle, or obvious way to nature. Take the material used. Nature provides rushes for the basket, flax for the loom, marble for the chisel, wood for the knife. The artist takes his raw material and converts it into something which is useful and beautiful, and has no parallel in nature.

Natural Features

One seems to feel in an agreeable way the natural origins of material from which works of art are made, the fibrous quality of textiles, the mineral character of earthenware, the soft and lustrous texture of gold. The craftsman need not conceal these traits, for he depends upon them as features of attractiveness.

Here is a detail of the Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace), a sculptured decoration of Augustan Rome. It seems particularly appropriate for a discussion of art and nature. Notice first that it is but a detail, part of a larger scheme of a commemorative monument. Yet this detail, separated from its surroundings, seems alive in its active, flowing pattern, which consists of winding stems, furling leaves, and full blown blossoms. The ancient Romans are notable for their naturalistic designs, for acknowledging from nature ideas in decoration, and for portraying people in exact likeness. Ingeniously they carved flowery and leafy forms, interspersed them with fruits and insects and small animals.

Now, the liveliness of the motive does not depend altogether upon the fact that they are naturalistic. Less skilled carvers would fail to get this imposing sense of realism, no matter how accurately they carved the shapes and followed the measures of the actual plants and animals. No, the Roman carver actually corrected, and even improved, in a sense, upon nature.

Looking more closely at the Ara Pacis detail, we observe that it is carved of marble. Two series of scrolls rise from the acanthus plant at the left. Spirals twine and curl over the entire surface, terminating in leaves and blossoms. From the parent stems lesser spirals emerge, carrying the motive on and on. Tendrils shoot out at points where spirals separate. On top, a swan is to be seen, alighted upon a leaf. It is included symbolically—as the traditional bird of Apollo.

Art Alters Nature

The decorative relief is naturalistic and yet no match for it can be found in nature. Why? Because the carver has altered natural forms, twisted them, organized them so that they will suit his ornamental purpose. He must avoid gaps of space, crowded areas; he wishes to dispense the design smoothly and evenly over the surface. The two scrolls to the left are symmetrical and yet they are not geometrically stiff. Elsewhere the scrolls swing towards and away from each other in rhythmical manner.

Fascination lies in the fusion of the calculated and naturalistic—in the blend of ideas which originate in thought, and which are found in nature. Too much calculation and orderly arrangement would have made the design tedious; too much naturalism would have tended towards gaping spaces and crowding. When plants are carved to look too much like natural forms, we say we prefer real plants to stone images. Here the plants are transformed, applied to another function, another classification of beauty.

Some of the students found the argument a bit difficult to grasp, although it sounded simple as the professor developed his point. One of them asked whether the Greeks could do a better job than the Romans in ornamental carving. But the professor said that was another story— theirs another kind of superiority.

We are not through with the scroll, he told them. It will follow us persistently throughout our studies with as great tenacity as the November wind is twisting the crisp brown leaves into vigorous spirals. Yes, the spiral does appear very often in nature, and, in art.

He turned towards Mr. Skeptic with a conciliatory smile.

(This is the fifth of a series of articles on art which is appearing on this page twice a month.)

No Idle Minutes for Boy Scouts

"If you want to enjoy your life never have an idle minute, but let your spare time be filled with activities," says Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, and the boys certainly follow his advice.

All over the British Isles Scouts are now getting busy for Christmas by collecting old toys and repairing them in Troop rooms so that no poor child shall be disappointed. They are also running dances and concerts in order to raise funds for Christmas Tea Parties for kiddies who might otherwise have little fun.

Many Scouts in England spend much of their time all the year round collecting old clothes and other unwanted things in order to help people who may be in need. This work of collecting, indeed, constitutes one of their biggest good turns.

The Milkman's Horse

The milkman's horse foregoes his dreams,
In dead of night he rises.
I wonder if he likes it, or
Only philosophizes.

RUTH OLIVIA BEETON

Anti-freeze for the radiator—a defroster for the windshield—new spark plugs for quicker starting—chains for emergency use—these are a few of the things you may need for winter driving. And of course—winter oil and lubrication! All your needs can be supplied at Monitor-advertised garages and service stations. Why not go to one of them today?

New York Race Tracks Sued

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Five racing associations and John G. Cavanagh, supervisor of betting operations at race tracks in New York, are made defendants in an action before the state supreme court in Mineola, L. I., today to force them to return an agreegate of $67,645 alleged to have been "improperly induced by a prior long-continued illegal course of conduct on the part of the defendant associations with respect to bookmakers and their operations."

The action was filed by James W. Andrews, Mineola lawyer and trustee of the bankrupt estate of Frank Shannon, a bookmaker. Mr. Andrews charges that the money represented payments made to Mr. Cavanagh and the treasurers of the associations as "gifts" while Mr. Shannon was operating as a bookmaker at several tracks in this state between 1932 and 1936.

These "gifts" were in order to induce violation by the associations of the state constitutional provision prohibiting bookmaking or gambling in any form, the action charges.

According to the papers in the case, Mr. Shannon paid $100 every day six races were run at the tracks of the defendant associations and $110 every day seven races were run during 1934, 1935 and 1936.

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Wonders of Research: Girders Bent

Eclipse of Moon Invites to Early Rising in North America

Partial Shadow

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

How strong are the girders engineers customarily employ for propping up overpasses on modern highways? Is there any danger of their not standing up under the increasingly heavier loads they are called upon to bear?

Uncle Sam wanted to know recently. All available data had to do with tests made on models. The task of finding out went to the United States Bureau of Standards, where officials spend their working hours carrying on all kinds of tests on things the Government buys—dollar-bill paper and doughnuts, shoes and sealing wax. Not satisfied with testing models built to scale, the Bureau placed the standard size girders into presses capable of 600,000 pounds pressure. More than 153,600 pounds were exerted on them before they buckled. Inasmuch as designs called for strength to withstand only 60,000 pounds, the tests showed the beams were well within specifications.

Sky Scannings:

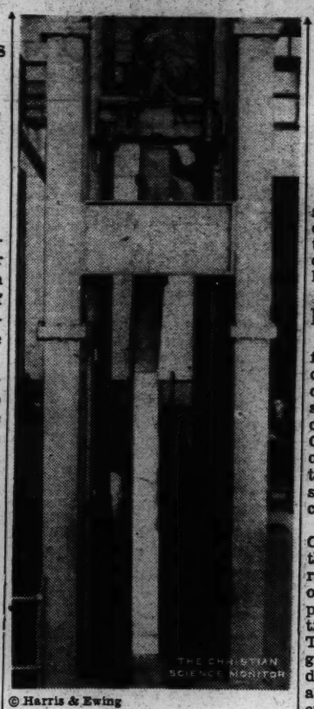
A partial eclipse of the moon occurs on Nov. 18, lasting from 2:37 to 4 a. m., E. S. T., visible in North America.

When astronomers say "visible in North America" they mean in this instance the whole of North America, for an eclipse of the moon has a far wider range than an eclipse of the sun, whose band of totality is never more than 167 miles wide. Studying the mechanics of a lunar eclipse, we see why, for visualizing the movements of sun, earth and moon in the course of a month, we find that at least once the earth's shadow, which is projected into space on the side away from the sun as an elongated cone, sweeps the region of the full moon.

If it actually obscures the moon, then the three bodies concerned—sun, earth and moon, must lie in the same straight line and in the order named. Viewed from a point in the earth's orbit, the necessary third dimension is not always satisfied, and the moon is seen actually to pass above or below the cone of shadow, except on rare occasions. Nov. 18 is the only eclipse of the moon this year.

Since an eclipse of the moon can only occur when it is full, it is evident that a lunar eclipse might become visible at any time between nightfall and daybreak. All observers within the shadow cone itself will be able to see the eclipse.

With the duration of a lunar eclipse at about an hour and a half, the axial rotation of the earth may change the statis of observers near the edges of the darkened earth. In the present instance the event ends at 4 a. m. In the northeastern states, daylight comes on about 6 o'clock. So that whereas New England will see the end of the eclipse, an observer two hours farther east on the same latitude, say a passenger on the Ile de France, will find dawn interfering with his view.



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Girder Tester

Steel Construction Member Stands Pressure of 153,600 Pounds Before Giving In

Lights in Mist

The rapidity with which the use of colored lights by motorists is being adopted has brought up the question of whether or not these are better than white light for night driving or during fog.

The British scientific periodical, Nature, records the report of an illumination committee under the department of Scientific and Industrial Research as "practically settling the question." "Adequate evidence is given," says the report, "that in conditions of slight or thick fog, the range of visibility of objects seen in the beam of the headlight is not increased by the use of coloured light, obtained from original white light by the use of a filter."

As for driving with colored lights at night, "There is evidence for a slight increase in the power of the eye to perceive the details of a pattern in 'black and white' by the use of yellow light obtained from white light by a filter."

U. S. Bureau of Standards Proves Strength of Bridge Beams

600,000 Pounds

Duck's-Back Cloth

Chemical developments in many fields appear simultaneously in two or more continents these days, as competition between researchists for similar goals leads to similar discoveries. Not long ago the DuPont Chemical Works announced development of water-repellent garments that wouldn't absorb water nor shrink if one should happen to get caught in a storm.

The dyestuffs group of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, went the American concern one better recently. They held a demonstration of "velan," their new chemical compound capable of rendering all textiles permanently water-repellent. They not only doused a group of girls dressed in flimsy summer dresses with artificial showers of almost tropical density but spilled cups of hot beverage, glasses of lemonade and bottles of ink on them, leaving no visible mark or stain.

Bathing costumes of velan will dry four times as quickly as untreated suits, the chemists claim, and the same thing applies to other articles frequently doused in water, like sailcloth and ship's rope. The research which led to discovery of velan was accomplished at Manchester Laboratories.

Bridge Made Steel Core

Last summer a tremendous steel bridge was completed across the Columbia River at the site of Grand Coulee Dam. It is a mammoth structure which supports the tracks for a constant procession of cement trains carrying concrete for the slowly rising dam.

The dam is to be exactly where the bridge is now, but instead of removing the bridge, as the dam foundations rise, block by block, the steel bridge will become gradually embedded in concrete, finally disappearing completely, says Scientific American. When the job is finished, Uncle Sam will have his dam and his bridge, too; but the bridge will be buried within concrete serving to strengthen the final structure.

Italy Joins Patrol To Curb 'Piracy' In Mediterranean

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — Italy finally has joined the Mediterranean anti-piracy patrol, it was disclosed today.

The Italian Navy has contributed 30 to 40 warships to the patrol against unidentified ships and planes which have attacked merchant shipping. Britain and France have had some 150 warships in the patrol for nearly two months under the accord, drafted at Nyon without Italian participation.

Italy at first declined to join the anti-pirate guard, irked by Russian charges—vigorously denied by Italy—that Italian ships were responsible for pirate attacks; and because Italy was not given equality with other powers in the patrol. A compromise was effected by naval technicians conferring last month in Paris.

War Diary Lost Seven Years Forwarded to Sailor's Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Mrs. Gertrude Packard of Tacoma does not need any editorial nor any stirring speech to bring back memories of Nov. 11, 1918. For she has the log book of her son Fred, now an employee in the Tacoma Post Office.

Mrs. Packard turns to a certain well-worn page and reads, "Nov. 11, 1918. At sea. Fair weather. Still steaming toward Gibraltar and looking out sharp for submarines. Sea routine carried out. At 11:30 a. m. received word that all hostilities had ceased. Much cheering by the crew."

Fred Packard was then on the transport ship Paducah. About two months after he made the entry in his logbook, that is on Jan. 15, 1919, he left the Paducah. For some reason, probably in the rush to pack his belongings before being transferred to the U. S. S. Freedom (a former German cattleship which was used as a transport) he left his leather-bound diary on the ship. So far as he was concerned, its history ended at that time. Shortly after, the Paducah was sunk near Portsmouth. Then a gap until Dec. 21, 1926. On that date Mrs. Packard received a letter from William McCauley, then connected with the engineering department of the city of Minneapolis. Mr. McCauley explained that he was in charge of breaking up the Paducah after it was hauled from the sea. Sealed in a glass battery jar, he said, was her son's diary, which he forwarded to Mrs. Packard.

"It tells me nearly all I know about my son's life during the war," Mrs. Packard says. "The boys who came back, you know—they don't say much. They don't like to talk about the war."

Big Guns Boom Over China On Armistice Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11—China's morale and awakening national consciousness in resistance to what is now universally deemed Japan's mercilessly aggressive attitude are strengthened by the invader's Armistice Day bombings.

At dawn on the day when 19 years ago the world rang with the joy and relief of silenced guns, heavy bombardment broke over Nantao, last foothold of Chinese forces in Shanghai. Japanese naval guns growled from the western and southern perimeters of Nantao, but the Chinese did not reply. They have left only rear guards in the area to cover the retreat to stronger lines inland.

Yet retreat does not accurately sum up the situation, since no sign of weakening morale appears in any Chinese quarter. There is no desire to sue for a ruinous peace settlement.

The aerial bombing of Nanking again today, and the shelling of Port Amoy forts for two hours by three cruisers while planes bombed the port, coincided with bombing of a number of towns in the interior.

Just as Japan's aggression at Shanghai has alienated world opinion and aroused undreamed-of enthusiasm among the Chinese for unity to drive out the aggressor, so the interior bombings have awakened rural China. Local provincialisms and petty politics are submerged. Nanking's orders are obeyed as they have not been before.

Transfer of the fighting inland from Shanghai deprives China of the publicity and world sympathy incidental to it when her greatest metropolis was being laid waste and foreign rights invaded. But there is full confidence that the Government will steadfastly adhere to its program: A prolonged war of attrition in which periodic withdrawals are necessary, due to admitted weakness of China's war material.

The latter handicap, however, is expected to be remedied somewhat within a few weeks.

Both Famine and Flood Reported in Shantung

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11 (AP)—Officials of the China-International Famine Relief Committee returning from Shantung Province reported today that floods, famine and earthquakes have brought calamity to that rich area.

A million Chinese were said to be homeless and destitute. Another million were verging on ruin. Floods were described as worse than the disastrous inundations of 1935.

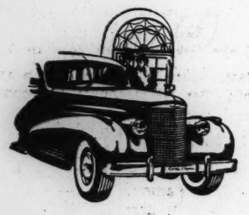
While world attention focused on the Chinese-Japanese war, famine relief committee members said Shantung Province, the rich maritime region north of Shanghai, has been visited by successive earthquakes which touched 51 counties.

Japanese troops advancing into Shantung from conquered Hopeh Province to the north were said to have broken dikes on the Grand Canal for military purposes, thus heightening the flood situation.

Harassed by war, the provincial and Chinese governments were unable to provide relief.

Relief officials explained that no floods had occurred on the Yangtze River and said Yellow River inundations in Shantung Province had not drowned any natives.

Chinese are not drowned during floods, they perish of hunger afterward, the officials explained. The famine may prove serious in January unless relief is forthcoming, they added.



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The Three Things

HE WAS the kind of person one meets under a hawthorn bush in Yorkshire, or among the bluebells at Kew, not on the streets of Venice. He was not five feet tall, and the grey-brown folds of his old suit melted into the masonry of a passage, as the folds of Arthur Rackham's goblins melt into his trees.

It was a morning for a Turner. The Grand Canal was jade green. Cream and yellow and ivory palaces, crowned with red roof tiles or gilded ornament, stood in their solid splendor, with blue sky about their shoulders and moving water lapping at their feet. Gondoliers leaned from stone landings, polishing with sandpaper the iron beaks of their craft. What few travelers were abroad so early were seated in the small steamboats which bumped importantly into the wooden piers of the various stations of the canal. Two boys in a rowboat halted their singing to call a greeting to a passing barge, loaded with hampers of green and purple grapes.

It is easy to lose oneself in Venice, if one tries to go by land, for there is no continuous walk along the canal's edge, and from one bridge to another the pedestrian must make a circuitous journey through narrow, arched passages, winding alleys and old-world courtyards. It is delightful to lose oneself and wander for hours through quiet squares where two or three women gossip about a fountain, hang wet linen from little iron balconies, or steady a plump bambino in his eager efforts to walk; to watch the opening of small shops, dark beneath an overhanging upper storey, that, when loosed from their shutters, overflow the cobblestones with fruit and vegetables, garments and shoes, fish and poultry, cheeses and salami, millinery, soap and bread.

* * *

SO PLEASANT IT was to be lost that morning in the warren of courts and passages and short bridges looped across many minor canals, that I did not recall the original purpose of my journey until the musical strokes from the campanile warned me of the day's advance. I had started at the Bridge of the Rialto to walk to the Square of St. Mark's. The matronly vender of soap and olives of whom I inquired the way turned me in the direction opposite to that in which I had been going. It was then that the elf appeared. I had not noticed him before, and suddenly there he was in front of me nodding his head.

Not one word did he utter, but his intention was unmistakable. He had heard me ask the way to St. Mark's. If I would follow him—His eyes were luminous and open like those of a wondering child. An instant only they sought an indication of understanding. Then the slight figure turned. So light a figure it was, tripping ahead of me, that but for the grey hair fringing the threadbare cap I should have thought I was following a young boy. His trousers and coat had nothing in common beyond their patches, which had been cut from one piece of cloth. He wore no socks, and his toes protruded from his broken sandals. A small newspaper bundle that bulged from his pocket suggested bread and cheese, or only bread.

Uphill and downhill he trudged, I following, over bridges and in and out of courts, many of which I recognized as those through which I had strayed early that morning. He never spoke. Occasionally he would glance over his shoulder, satisfy himself that I was still following, at the distance of some three yards which we maintained throughout the trip, nod his head and face the road again. Not once did he stop in that hour of walking to the Square of St. Mark's, but three things caused him to slacken his pace. Three things were important to him, among all the happenings of the Venice streets.

* * *

THE FIRST WAS a pigeon, probably one of the thousands that throng the Piazza for the tourist to feed. My guide nearly halted as it fluttered past him, and I shall never forget the gentleness of his expression as he turned to fling it a friendly gesture. It was as if some silent greeting had been exchanged.

The second thing was a flower, a purple aster which had fallen from a bouquet and lay, half wilted, in the gutter. This time I felt sure he was going to stop, so heavily did he drag his feet in passing the faded blossom. He did not stop, but he raised his right hand as if in blessing. In that silent comment of compassion lay a tenderness rarely encountered. He had no need of words.

And the third thing before which his footsteps nearly came to a halt was a shop window, a window full of babies' shoes. In his flapping, grimy sandals, gaping at the toe and trodden over at the heel, he moved very, very slowly, his great brown eyes fixed on tiny boots of pale blue kid. He made no gesture. He was a long time passing, and I did not see his eyes again until we arrived at the Clock Tower. Then, for a second, he turned his head towards me, pointed to the cathedral, and vanished in the crowd that came surging through the arcades.

PEARL STRACHAN

Night of Frost

Cold iron is the outer air tonight.
The great plow of the northern sky turns over
Showers of stars in the celestial clover;
The autumn slopes of heaven are full and bright.
Sharp is the air, and all is well below.
Clearing and corn-land hill are brushed and furrowed;
Banked are the walls, and wild beast safely burrowed.
The dark fields glitter with the breath of snow.

Now hold, my hope, against that break of weather
When flying sabers ride the growing dark,
When frost and fury and the grim hordes gather,
A lonely lamp among the hills their mark,
And no horn hurls the raiders home, but rather
Silent the walls and low the fire's spark.

CHARLES MALAM

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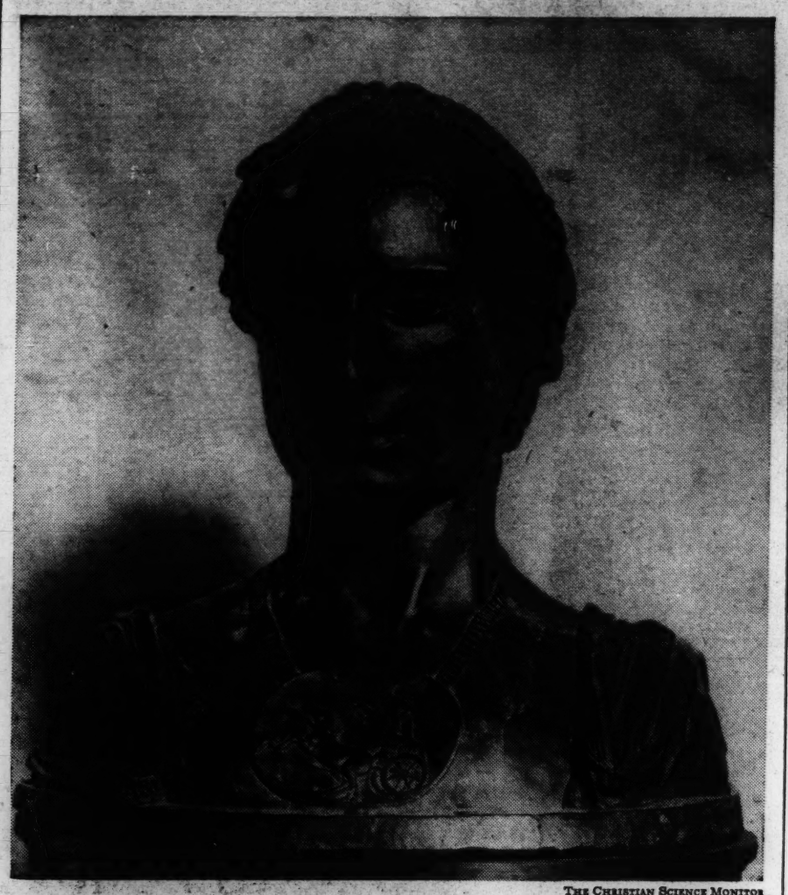
There Are Still Log Cabins

OF ALL the handcraft expressions in the Southern Highlands, the log cabin, or folk house, is the oldest and to this day one of the most important. Although the log cabin is a symbol of the American frontier associated with every advance of our pioneers in the wilderness, there is no section of the country where so many old log houses are still standing nor where so many new ones are being constructed. The continued interest in this form of building is due to several reasons: in many sections of the Highlands to build with logs is even now less expensive than with sawed timber; there are persons who feel that for the wooded areas and natural outlines of the mountains the log cabin is the most appropriate type of architecture; and finally, in many hearts there is a strong sentiment for its traditions. . . .

No one traveling through the country can fail to note the harmonious relation of this type of architecture to its environment, and the good judgment and taste shown by the builders in the selection of sites. There are tiny cabins nestling in little coves as inconspicuous as birds' nests, and there are strongly built log houses exposed to wind and sun on top of a mountain ridge commanding what must have seemed a complete view of the universe. . . . The relation of the cabin to the spring which is utilized for drinking water, washing, and as a summer refrigerator is one of the most important problems: the solution is usually practical and often beautiful.

The homemaker of the Highlands is surrounded with natural beauty from the coming of the wildflowers in early spring, including red bud, serviceberry, dogwood, silver bell, and many other flowering trees and shrubs, through the summer with rhododendrons and mountain azaleas, called "honeysuckle" by the natives, until the autumn foliage, which in brilliance and gradation of hue, due mainly to the number and variety of hardwoods growing in the Southern Appalachians, is hardly equaled elsewhere in America.—From "Handcrafts of the Southern Highlands," by ALLEN H. EATON. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UN GIOVANE GENTILNOMO: *A Bust by Donatello in the National Museum, Florence*

DONATELLO'S work is linked inseparably with the town of Florence. Little is known of his youth, but he was probably born in Florence in 1386. He is said to have been a pupil of the painter Lorenzo di Bicci, remembered as the man who designed the statues of the cathedral.

Donatello's work as a sculptor soon attracted attention; and in 1406 he received his first commission, a statue of St. John. Other commissions followed. The time was fortunate for artists. Florence was one of the foremost cities in Tuscany and, moreover, the country was at peace. Trade prospered and the resulting increase in wealth soon proved beneficial to art. The old medieval idealism had given place to a more realistic conception, and of this Donatello's work is one of the most striking examples. His saints and prophets were not cast in the old, more or less fixed, iconographic fashion, but they became real people. The artist had entered into their lives and endeavored to characterize them. This view is plainly discernible in all Donatello's work and probably reaches its climax in his wonderful equestrian statue of Gattamelata, in Padua.

In the Museo Nazionale at Florence is the portrait bust of a young man whose name is unknown. This work shows the sculptor's adherence to the old fashion of joining the bust immediately to the pedestal. The calm, well-balanced pose is accentuated by the medallion on the youth's breast, and the symmetry of the drapery over the shoulders. The head is refined, but strongly moulded, and the curly hair falls lightly on the high forehead. The nose is thin and slightly curved. The almond-shaped eyes have a reflective look, while the firmly closed mouth accentuates the serious character of the young man. This youth was undoubtedly a prominent Florentine; and, although his history will probably never be known, he remains the type of young Florentine aristocrat belonging to the first half of the fifteenth century.

Thomas Jefferson, Architect

THOMAS JEFFERSON was the first of our citizens to regard with fine scorn the pallid and provincial beauties of Mount Vernon and Mount Airy. Even the Adam phase of the Colonial, the aristocrat of decoration, that last and most courtly gesture of a society which for taste and refinement has certainly not since been equalled, he regarded as barbaric because it did not conform to the true forms of ancient design. "The first principles," he wrote in 1781, "of the art (architecture) are unknown, and there exists scarcely a model among us sufficiently chaste to give us an idea of them." It is curious that the great democrat, who is said to have received a foreign ambassador in his dressing-gown and carpet slippers, should have been so punctilious in regard to the proprieties of architectural raiment. Architecture, as everyone knows, was merely a side line for the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence, was twice Governor of Virginia, spent five years at Versailles as the successor to Benjamin Franklin, was for two terms President of the United States, and who ended his brilliant career as the founder of the University of Virginia.

His fondness for architecture resulted not from any innate artistic urge, but from his profound scholarship, his open and inquiring mind, not second even to Hamilton's, his long residence on his beloved estates where building was a constant occupation, his passion for educating the masses, and, finally, his extensive travels in Western Europe. In 1789, that seething year when he left Paris in the hands of democrats even more ardent than himself, his eyes had watched the construction of the Pantheon, had admired the recently completed buildings about the Place de la Concorde, and had doubtless compared in humiliation the great façades of the Louvre and the Invalides, all grandiose examples of advanced Classicism, with the puny fronts of Independence Hall and the Boston State House. He had not been to Italy, but he had seen and studied that perfect Roman temple, known as the Maison Carrée, at Nimes in the South of France, and there were other Roman antiquities in Provence that we may be sure he did not miss. When, therefore, Jefferson was recalled to become Secretary of State in the new Federal government under Washington, he carried back with him from the land of Voltaire, Mirabeau, and Soufflot, not only new ideas of manners, morals, religion and political philosophy, but a decided interest and a new knowledge in architecture. The difficult problem he found confronting him in Washington's cabinet and the immediate hostility which sprang up between himself and Hamilton did not tend, we may be sure, to bring him the serenity that lies in the shade of a Roman portico, or the satisfaction that comes from laying stone on stone and watching one's own dream crystallize into a reality.

Nevertheless, Roman though he would be, American and Virginian he remained, and never did his Classic toga cover entirely his Colonial coat-tails. Blood, genius, environment, local building materials, American workmen—all combined to make his creations true sons and daughters of their native soil. It would take an architectural critic of peculiar discernment to see a replica of the Roman Pantheon in Central Hall of the University of Virginia, and to the layman, seeing more clearly, Jefferson's dome is merely a fitting successor to the dome of Bulfinch on Beacon Hill. For this reason it seems beside the truth to magnify Jefferson's individual leaning towards the Roman manner into a "Roman Revival," or indeed into a revival of any sort. Another excellent reason for not giving the influence of Jefferson's creations any such exalted title is that it lasted only fifteen or perhaps twenty years, giving place about 1820 to a real revival, which lasted a half century.—From "The Story of Architecture In America," by THOMAS E. TALLMADGE. (New York: Norton.)

Mrs. Carlyle Entertains

THOMAS CARLYLE was obliged only to show himself to his visitors. But on Jane fell not only the duty of being gracious hostess, but also of being the great man's wife, porter at the gate, and housekeeper. She loved to entertain: her little parties at Cheyne Row were acquiring a fame second to that of no other house in London for the quiet skill with which she conducted them and the delight offered by her witty conversation—a deft obbligato to her husband's bass. Yet surely a hostess should be accorded the right to choose her guests!

And whole cargoes of Americans—celebrities and non-celebrities, properly introduced by Emerson, or not introduced at all—were landing at the Chelsea doorway. Generally the unvouched-for visitors were the most trying. On one occasion Mrs. Carlyle, returning from a morning drive, found Helen, the maid, in a great state of agitation, and "a precious specimen of the regular Yankee," who looked like a terrestrial red-herring, lean and tall and legged, in command of the house—seated, indeed, at Carlyle's desk littered with private correspondence.

"Oh, you are Mrs. Carlyle, are you?" remarked the unknown, surveying her from head to foot. "I have come a great way out of my road to congratulate Mr. Carlyle on his increasing reputation, and, as I did not wish to have my walk for nothing, I am waiting till he comes in; but in case he should not come in time for me, I am just writing him a letter, here, at his own table, as you see, Mrs. Carlyle!" . . .

Mrs. Carlyle saw well enough. Indignantly she spun on her heel and marched out of the room. But the Yankee, with all the adhesive quality of a barnacle, refused to be pried away. When after half an hour Jane returned, there he was, still enthroned on the master's chair. Erasmus Darwin, brother of Charles, and Mr. Wedgwood, of the pottery family, had dropped in, and the American, much to their covert amusement, was loquaciously doing the honours of the house. . . .

If Mr. Carlyle's increasing reputation bore no other fruits than congratulatory Yankees, Jane decided, she for one was prepared to vote for its abatement with all possible dispatch. These New Englanders were becoming like the locusts of Egypt. "I counted lately fourteen of them in one fortnight, of whom Dr. Russell was the only one you did not feel tempted to take the poker to." Jane might well withhold her poker from assault on Le-Baron Russell, chief mover of the "Sartor" enterprise in the States. That venture in publishing was largely instrumental in suggesting to Emerson the idea that "The French Revolution" be converted into American cash for the hard beset strugglers in London, and Jane, in those difficult times, had remembered Emerson and his associates with gratitude and affection.—From "The Lonely Wayfaring Man," by TOWNSEND SCUDDER. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

What Is Love?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE poet Coleridge once said, "To circumscribe poetry by a definition only shows the limitations of the definer." If this is true of poetry, how much more must it be true of so sublime a reality as Love! To see clearly the meaning of love, and to describe it by living it, is possible to anyone whose heart is pure, and whose perception is therefore just and true.

The beloved disciple records our Master as saying (John 5:39), "Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life." If we wish to learn the true meaning of love, we should obey these words. In the examples and precepts in the Bible there is much to be learned. Take, for instance, the story of David and Jonathan, which illustrates the devotion and selflessness that always characterize true love. Or take the beautiful story of Joseph, which is a sublime example of the true love that never fails in expression, power, or protection. Regardless of his brothers' envy, hatred, and murderous intent, Joseph continued to express gentleness and loving-kindness. His love was normal, natural, and steadfast. As darkness cannot affect the sun's light, so no sense of enmity could change Joseph's true affection for his brothers. Here, indeed, is an example of how love overcomes hate.

But beautiful as are these and other instances in the Old Testament, the highest exemplification of love is found in the New Testament, in the character of Christ Jesus. The love expressed by our Master was as boundless as the sea, and as impartial as the sun. His blessings he bestowed on all, regardless of rank, creed, or race. The rich and the poor in spirit, the rich and the poor in material wealth, the halt, the blind, the grateful and the ungrateful—all who sought him were healed and blessed. Our Master's consummate example shows us the meaning of real love, which reflects divine Love. From his example we should learn that love continually blesses; and that love expresses the nature of God, Love, and is the very essence of His unchanging and ever-present goodness. We should understand more and more clearly that, as He made all that was made, all things real are lovely and lovable. Thereby we shall see as false the unlovely, which God never made, and which therefore has no real existence.

From the Scriptures and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we learn the true nature of God, as Love. In the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is much that is inspiring on this infinite theme, and in her other writings are many memorable passages. In an article called "Love" in "Miscellaneous Writings" is this beautiful description (p. 250): "Love cannot be a mere abstraction, or goodness without activity and power. As a human quality, the glorious significance of affection is more than words: it is the tender, unselfish deed done in secret; the silent, ceaseless prayer; the self-forgetful heart that overflows; the veiled form stealing on an errand of mercy, out of a side door; the little feet tripping along the sidewalk; the gentle hand opening the door that turns toward want and woe, sickness and sorrow, and thus lighting the dark places of earth."

Faithfully to study the Scriptures and the teachings of Christian Science, and to put into practice what we find therein, is essential. One cannot learn to play the piano simply by reading books on piano technique, nor can one learn the meaning of love simply by reading. To understand the meaning of love which reflects Love, it is necessary to be loving. Do we think this difficult? When Goldsmith was traveling in France he was kindly and courteously treated by the people of that nation. Later, in his poem, "The Traveler," he referred in grateful remembrance to their long practice of gentle manners and courtesy. So, as we come to understand divine Love, we can practice what we learn. We can express civility, courtesy, gentle manners, and perform acts of kindness. These are human expressions of love; and if we persevere in seeking Love, God, our primal and true nature will inevitably be unfolded, the nature of the perfect man of God's creating. To understand God, and to be loving, is the only way in which we can learn the glorious significance of Love. Practice in reflecting Love helps us to gain a fuller understanding of its sublime nature and power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Che Cosa è l'Amore?

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IL POETA Coleridge disse una volta: "Circoscrivere la poesia con una definizione mostra soltanto le limitazioni del definitore". Se questo è vero della poesia, quanto più non deve essere vero di una realtà tanto sublime quanto l'Amore! Vedere chiaramente il significato dell'amore, e descriverlo col viverlo, è possibile a qualunque persona il di cui cuore è puro e la cui percezione è di conseguenza giusta e vera.

Il discepolo diletto riferisce che il nostro Maestro disse (Giovanni 5:39): "Investigate le Scritture, perchè pensate aver per mezzo d'esse vita eterna". Se vogliamo apprendere il vero significato dell'amore, dobbiamo obbedire queste parole. Negli esempi e precetti della Bibbia vi è molto da imparare. Si prenda per esempio la storia di Davide e Gionathan, che illustra la devozione e la dimenticanza di sè stesso che caratterizza sempre il vero amore. O si prenda la magnifica storia di Giuseppe, che è un sublime esempio del vero amore che non viene mai meno in espressione, potenza, o protezione. Ad onta dell'invidia, dell'odio e del proposito micidiale dei suoi fratelli, Giuseppe continuò ad esprimere gentilezza e misericordia. Il suo amore era normale, naturale e costante. Come l'oscurità non ha effetto sulla luce del sole, così nessun senso d'inimicizia poteva cambiare l'affetto vero di Giuseppe verso i suoi fratelli. Qui, invero, vi è un esempio di come l'amore conquista l'odio.

Ma per quanto magnifici siano questi ed altri esempi nell'Antico Testamento, la più eccelsa esemplificazione dell'amore si trova nel Nuovo Testamento, nel carattere di Cristo Gesù. L'amore espresso dal nostro Maestro era tanto sconfinato quanto il mare e tanto imparziale quanto il sole. Egli concesse a tutti le sue benedizioni, senza badare a rango, religione o razza. Ricchi e poveri in ispirito, ricchi e poveri in ricchezza materiale, gli zoppi, i ciechi, i grati e gl'ingrati—tutti quelli che lo cercarono furono sanati e benedetti. L'esempio perfetto del nostro Maestro ci mostra il significato dell'amore reale, che riflette il divino Amore. Dal suo esempio dovremmo imparare che l'amore benedice sempre; e che l'amore esprime la natura di Dio, Amore, ed è l'essenza stessa della Sua immutabile e sempre presente bontà. Dovremmo imparare sempre più chiaramente che, siccome Egli fece tutto quello che fu fatto, tutte le cose reali sono attraenti ed amabili. Per ciò riconosceremo come false le cose non amabili, che Dio non ha mai fatto e che quindi non hanno esistenza reale.

Dalle Scritture e dalle opere di Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, impariamo la vera natura di Dio, quale Amore. Nel libro di testo *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* vi è molto di ispirante su questo tema infinito, e nei suoi altri scritti vi sono molti passi memorabili. In un articolo intitolato "Amore" in *Miscellaneous Writings* vi è questa magnifica descrizione (pag. 250): "L'amore non può essere una mera astrazione, o bontà senza attività e potenza. Come qualità umana, il significato glorioso dell'affetto è più che le parole: è l'azione tenera, generosa, fatta in segreto; la preghiera silenziosa, incessante; il cuore dimentico di sè che trabocca; la forma velata che parte di nascosto, per una missione di carità, da una porta laterale; i piedini che van saltellando sui marciapiede; la mano gentile che apre la porta che volge verso la mancanza e la miseria, la malattia e il dolore, e così illumina i luoghi oscuri della terra".

Studiare fedelmente le Scritture e gl'insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana e mettere in pratica ciò che vi troviamo, è essenziale. Non si può imparare a suonare il pianoforte semplicemente leggendo libri sulla tecnica del pianoforte, nè si può imparare il significato dell'amore soltanto col leggere. Per comprendere il significato dell'amore che riflette Amore è necessario di essere amorevoli. Pensiamo che questo sia difficile? Goldsmith quando viaggiava in Francia fu trattato gentilmente e cortesemente dalla gente di quella nazione. Più tardi, nel suo poema *The Traveler* ("Il viaggiatore") egli fece allusione con grata riconoscenza alla loro lunga pratica di modi gentili e di cortesia. Così, in misura che veniamo a conoscere il divino Amore, possiamo praticare ciò che impariamo. Possiamo esprimere garbo, cortesia, modi gentili, e fare atti di benignità. Queste sono l'espressioni umane dell'amore; e se perseveriamo nel cercare l'Amore, Dio, si svolgerà inevitabilmente la nostra primordiale e vera natura, la natura dell'uomo perfetto creato da Dio. Comprendere Dio, ed essere amorevoli, è l'unico modo per cui possiamo imparare il glorioso significato di Amore. La pratica del riflettere l'Amore ci aiuta a raggiungere una comprensione più grande della sua sublime natura e potenza.

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Autumn Butterflies

Frail autumn-tinted butterflies
With yellow wings, brown-veined,
You flutter, dip and sip and rise
Above the cosmos flowers
Till my enchanted, dazzled eyes
Believe the blooms have wings.
Are you escaped from sunlight's fold,
You shining gossamer things,
Or are you Northern maple leaves
In truant wanderings?

North winds may seek you everywhere,
If you are little fugitives,
But you are strangely free from care
And in your misdemeanors I
And all my sunny garden share—
We harbor wanted butterflies!

DOROTHY CALLAWAY

Harvest

Mine be the eternal victory!
If in darkness great realms of light
Do reach and warm the heart
And break the bond of hatred
To let stars fall in silence here.

We have waited long for this
That all men might know
The pure joy of forgiveness;
Not asking for great conquests
On wild paths of the fierce and proud,
But in simple tender ways
To shape the path of stars
And guide light down through grooves
Made gracious and deep by faith.

JOYCE MICHELL

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The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Seventeenth Yale Barn Party

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Win, lose or draw in their games against Princeton and Harvard, the football players of Yale will celebrate the annual Barn Party instituted by Nicholas Roberts of Montclair, N. J., and held in his barn since its start. The Yale Club of Montclair, sponsor of the party, will hold it there for the seventeenth time, on Saturday, Dec. 4, with present and former stars of Yale football coming in such numbers that once more the walls will bulge, as they have ever since it started, and now the ancient structure has been enlarged to the greatest possible limit.

Of course, Clinton E. Frank, the latest captain of a Yale football team, will be the guest of honor, as his predecessors have been each year, with many of them also present. Ducky Pond, a former star, now the coach of the team, will also be an honored guest, as well as the other members of the team, and many New Haven officials of the Yale Athletic Association.

Another integral part of the party will be the awarding of the Montclair Yale Bowl to some distinguished alumnus, who, to quote the inscription on the bowl, "has made his Y in life." This is always kept secret until the actual award. It is universally regarded, as one of the greatest honors a Yale man can receive. This is the tenth year since it was instituted.

No Harmsworth Challenge

While more and more speedy boats are being constructed year by year, all this while the premier trophy of the motorboat world is neglected. The British International Trophy, better known as the Harmsworth Trophy, has remained on the shelf of the Detroit Yacht Club, where it first arrived in 1920, when Gar Wood won it. There have been challenges since, notably in 1933, when Hubert Scott-Paine came over with his Miss Britain III, and was defeated by Gar Wood's Miss America X.

But now, as a result of recent developments abroad, there seems a possibility of a new challenge next year, for 1939, though no steps have yet been taken, and unless a challenge comes before Jan. 1, there can be no race this summer. Sir Malcolm Campbell, with his Bluebird, established a new water speed mark of 129.5 miles per hour in September, and this may arouse Wood, who held the former record, to build a new craft, which would not only try for the record, but might also be available in case a challenge is received. Of course Bluebird is primarily a speed-trial boat, with not enough stability to go through the 60 or 90 miles necessary for Harmsworth competition; but it had been hoped that Sir Malcolm, or a syndicate organized by him, might utilize the engine which developed Bluebird's power, and construct a boat which could stand the strain of the longer race.

Italy May Challenge

Even if the British still remain out of the picture, there is another possibility, as both Italy, already near the top in automobile construction, as indicated in the Auto Union cars which swept to victory at Roosevelt Raceway, and Germany are planning to go after the motorboat speed record as well, and may be challengers next year for the Harmsworth as well.

Meantime the outboarders are busy trying to decide where to hold the title events next summer, with the chances that, if possible, a southwest site will be selected. San Antonio, Texas, has already made a bid, as has Boulder Dam, which tried in vain to obtain them in 1937, when they were held at Richmond, Va. But the situation is further complicated by the bid of San Francisco for the championships in 1939. So the officials of the National Outboard Association, especially the racing commission, will be busy pending the final decision, which will be made here, early in January, during the National Motor Boat Show.

The Associated Swimming Clubs of New York, composed of 21 of the 24 A. A. U. clubs in the metropolitan association, are planning a busy season, with six clubs staking women's meets on a triangular basis, while there will be quadrangular meets in three divisions, for the men. Frank Plunkett, of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. Club, has just succeeded A. R. Walty as president of the association, and is planning many new events. Ethelda Bleibtrey, of the Shelton Dolphins Club, continues as secretary, and has done a great part in promoting the growth of the association, in addition to being a prominent contender herself.

Southwest Conference

Arkansas		So. Methodist	
25-Central S. T.	0	14-N. Texas T...	3
7-Tex. Christ'n	7	6-Centenary ...	7
14-Baylor	20	14-Washington .	0
21-Texas	10	0-Vanderbilt ..	6
13-So. Methodist	0	0-Arkansas	17
26-Texas A. & M.	13	13-Texas	3
20-Rice	26	0-Tex. A. & M.	14
126	76	47	45
Baylor		**Texas A. & M.**	
39-Southwestern	2	14-Manhattan ..	7
33-Okla. City ..	0	14-Miss. State ..	0
20-Arkansas ...	14	7-Tex. Christ'n	7
20-Centenary ..	0	0-Baylor	13
13-Texas A. & M.	0	13-Arkansas	26
6-Tex. Christ'n	0	14-So. Methodist	0
6-Texas	9		
137	25	62	53
Texas		**Texas Christian**	
25-Texas Tech ..	12	0-Ohio State .	14
0-La. State ...	9	7-Arkansas	7
7-Oklahoma	7	20-Tulsa	13
10-Arkansas ..	21	7-Tex. A. & M.	7
7-Rice	14	6-Fordham	7
2-So. Methodist	13	0-Baylor	6
9-Baylor	6	9-Centenary ..	10
60	82	49	64
Rice			
0-Oklahoma ...	6		
0-Louisiana St.	13		
0-Tulsa	9		
14-Texas	7		
13-Auburn	7		
26-Arkansas ...	20		
53	53		

Aurora Loses Match

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Santa Paula polo four established itself as favorite in the Argentine open championship tournament by defeating the United States Aurora quartet 17 to 8 in a practice match at Hurlingham Club yesterday.

Battling for Big Six Football Honors

Above—Three Star Nebraska Linemen (Left to Right): Charles J. Brock '39, Center; Robert Mehring '38, Guard, and Fred Shirey '38, Tackle. Lower Right—Woodrow Huddleston '38, Oklahoma's Choctaw Indian Back

Minor League Managers Look For New Talent

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11 (AP)—Bargain hunters in the baseball ivory market, from all indications today, are prepared to do a large amount of early Christmas shopping when they assemble in Milwaukee Dec. 1 for the three-day minor league meeting.

The meeting is primarily for the "little fellows," but as usual the big brothers in the major leagues may be expected to steal the show. Interest will center on three new major league managers—Oscar Vitt of Cleveland, Bill McKechnie of Cincinnati, and Charles Dillon Stengel of the Boston Bees—to see what moves they will make to patch sagging line-ups.

If Charles (Gabby) Street is here as manager of the St. Louis Browns, as not a few suspect he will be, that will make it a foursome.

Several trades are rumored to be in the making. These rumors have fast-balling Van Lingle Mungo of Brooklyn ticketed for the Chicago Cubs, Pitcher Jack Wilson of the Boston Red Sox headed for the New York Yankee fold, and Zeke Bonura going to Washington and Joel Kuhel to the Chicago White Sox in a swap of first basemen.

Not a few newly appointed minor league managers will be looking for talent. Their number includes Johnny Neun, who succeeded Vitt at Newark; E. W. (Dutch) Zwilling, late of Kansas City and now of Oakland in the Pacific Coast League; Bill Meyer, who left Oakland for Zwilling's job; and Paul Richards, former New York Giant pitcher, now bossing the Atlanta Crackers.

In addition to the player swaps which will be engineered largely in corners of hotel lobbies, the minor leaguers will have several problems for open discussion.

One concerns extension of the major-minor agreement, which expires Feb. 4, 1938. Some tentative alterations have been drafted unofficially for submission in Milwaukee, but what they contain has not been cleared up. The minor leaguers may be expected to say something about wanting more clear titles to promising young players who come their way, unattached to any major league clubs. Repercussions of the Bob Feller and Tom Henrich cases may be heard.

Greenleaf Loses Dropping to Third

World's Professional Pocket Billiards	Won	Lost	P.C
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	6	1	.857
Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	7	2	.778
Ralph Greenleaf, N. Y.	6	2	.667
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	5	3	.625
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	5	4	.556
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	5	.500
Jimmy Caras, Wilm'ton, Del.	4	4	.500
Benny Allen, Kansas City	5	6	.455
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	4	6	.400
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	4	7	.364
Charles Seaback, Boston	3	8	.273
George Kelly, Philadelphia	2	8	.200

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Irving Crane, of Livonia, N. Y., removed Ralph Greenleaf, of New York, from a first-place tie in the world's pocket billiard championship tourney by beating Greenleaf, 125 to 72, in 30 innings, last night.

Greenleaf was previously deadlocked with Willie Mosconi, of Philadelphia at six victories and one defeat. Mosconi now is in first place with Greenleaf in third, half a game behind Crane.

Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia, defeated Erwin Rudolph, of Cleveland, 125 to 97 in 12 innings.

Big Six Conference

Iowa State		Missouri	
14-State Teach	12	46-Freshmen ...	0
0-Northwestern	33	6-Colorado ...	14
7-Nebraska ...	20	14-Kansas State.	7
6-Kansas	14	0-Mich. State..	2
0-Drake	30	0-Nebraska	7
0-Missouri	12	12-Iowa State...	0
7-Oklahoma	33	7-St. Louis	14
34	154	85	44
Oklahoma		**Kansas State**	
7-Tulsa	19	7-Boston Col...	21
6-Rice	0	7-Missouri	14
7-Texas	7	13-Marquette ..	0
0-Nebraska	0	15-Creighton ...	7
3-Kansas	6	0-Oklahoma	19
19-Kansas St. .	0	20-Washburn ..	7
33-Iowa State	7		
75	39	62	68
Kansas		**Nebraska**	
25-Washburn	2	14-Minnesota ...	0
7-Wichita	18	20-Iowa State...	7
14-Iowa State	6	0-Oklahoma ...	0
6-Oklahoma	3	7-Missouri	0
0-Mich. State	16	7-Indiana	0
13-Nebraska	13	13-Kansas	13
66	58	61	20

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Arkansas City Junior College "boasting" 28 straight losses, disputes claims of Knox and Hobart as country's "loslingest" football team.

Cornell Adopts Athletic Code Similar to H-Y-P

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 11 (AP)—The so-called "ivy colleges" were a step nearer athletic standardization today with Cornell's adoption of an athletic code virtually duplicating that under which Princeton-Harvard-Yale relations operate.

Effective Dec. 1, 1937, the code deals with athletic eligibility and will maintain Cornell's long-standing barriers against subsidization, but will not impose arbitrary restrictions upon scholarship or financial aid to undergraduates.

A new board of athletic policy, under the code, has final authority on eligibility, except where it involves academic standing, and will supervise all financial aid to athletes. The code bars so-called "transfer students" from intercollegiate competition, and frowns upon pre-school proselyting.

Its principal objective is to keep "the spirit and association of professionalism out of the college sports without the unreasonable hampering of them by the mere letter of rules."

As in the case of the Harvard-Princeton-Yale "triple agreement," it limits the football schedule to eight games, bars post-season contests, and stipulates that opponents, as far as possible, include only those schools with "similar standards of eligibility."

The "triple agreement" was first entered into by the "big three" (Harvard, Princeton, Yale) in 1916. It was revised in 1922, supplemented the following year. Cornell's adoption of what amounts to a duplicate of the agreement brings four of the "Ivy League" group under its principles and practices.

* * *

Cornell University's policy of scheduling only major football opponents will be continued through 1938 and 1939.

The Big Red opens its season next year against Colgate Oct. 1 and winds up against Pennsylvania on Nov. 24, according to an announcement issued last night.

Harvard returns to Cornell's schedule in 1938 with an Oct. 8 date. Yale and Princeton, 1937 opponents, will be missing.

The schedules:

1938—Oct. 1, Colgate; 8, Harvard at Boston; 15, Syracuse at Syracuse; 22, Pennsylvania State; 29, Columbia at New York; Nov. 2, pending; 12, Dartmouth; 24, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

1939—Oct. 7, Syracuse; 14, Princeton at Princeton; 21, Penn State; 28, Ohio State at Columbus; Nov. 4, Columbia; 11, Colgate; 18, Dartmouth at Hanover; 30, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Fifteenth Game Drawn

World Chess Standing

	Games Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Agst
Alexander Alekhine	6	6	3	9	6
Max Euwe	3	6	6	6	9

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 11 (AP)—The 15th game of the world chess title match between Dr. Max Euwe, the champion, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris ended in a draw last night after 62 moves. The 16th game will be played here today.

Last Army Officer Coach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The War Department has announced that the resignation of Maj. Ralph Sasse as football coach at Mississippi State College ended grid coaching by army officers. Sasse, the department said, was the last of a group of officers who held army assignments and coached football simultaneously. The group included Maj. Robert R. Neyland and Maj. Lawrence M. (Biff) Jones. They resigned from the army after an adjutant general's order in December, 1935, abolished football coaching by army officers but permitted officers under coaching contracts to continue coaching until the contracts expired.

College Football Results

Jamestown 39, Valley City S. T. 6.

Cecil Smith Back At Ten Goals In Polo Handicaps

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Stewart B. Iglehart and Cecil Smith, the robust ex-cowboy from Llano, Texas, share the distinction of being the world's three "perfect" polo players, each handicapped at the ultimate 10 goals, in the new listings announced by the United States Polo Association.

For Hitchcock it means the retention of an honor the "old master" of Long Island's playing field has held in 16 of 17 consecutive years. For Smith it is a return to glory, as he reached the pinnacle once before, in 1934. Iglehart, teammate of Smith on the all-conquering Old Westbury team, retains the peak rating given him a year ago.

Old Westbury at 34

The revised list boosted the total handicap of Old Westbury to 34 and graphically explained that team's brilliant victories in the open championship and the Monty Waterbury Cup tournament. Michael G. Phipps, who rode at No. 1 for the champions, has been hiked from 8 to 9 goals, sandwiched between his two 10-goal teammates. C. V. (Sonny) Whitney, the team's back and captain, rose from 4 to 5 goals.

On the other hand, Greentree, which met Old Westbury in the final both big events, dropped a goal from its aggregate handicap when J. H. Jock) Whiney was reduced from 6 to 5. Hitchcock at 10, Gerald Balding at 8 and Pete Bostwick, 7, remained put.

In all, there were 152 handicap changes in the big shuffle, which goes into effect Nov. 15. The boosting of Phipps from 8 goals to 9 and the reduction of Eric Pedley from 9 to 8, at the request of the California committee, left Phipps the only American one notch from the top, though Capt C. T. I. Roark of England also is listed at 9.

Four at Eight Goals

The four 8-goalers are Gerald Balding, Pedley, William Post 2d., and E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, At 7 are Ivor Balding, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., Pete Bostwick, E. T. Gerry, Raymond Guest, Winston F. C. Guest, Cyril Harrison, E. A. S. Hopping, J. P. Mills and Aidan Roark. Ivor Balding and Harrison were raised from 6 to 7 and Winston Guest lowered from 8.

This was the first year the committee employed its new system of rating, in which each of the country's six circuits offers recommendations for its own players. The California section requested, and received, reductions for three of its stars, Pedley, Boeseke and Aidan Roark.

Bill Shepherd Only New Leader in N. P. F. League

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Only one new leader has cropped up in the individual statistics released by the National Football League. Bill Shepherd, star Detroit Lions' back, took over first place in the long-distance field-goal kicking division by booting a 45-yard placement against Cleveland last Sunday. That bettered the previous best effort of the Giants' Ward Cuff by three yards.

Clark Hinkle, Green Bay fullback, continues to set the scoring pace with 53 points to 45 for Earl (Dutch) Clark, Lion player-coach who was tops in 1935 and 1936. Hinkle's 387 yards gained puts him third in that department behind Cliff Battles of Washington, with 507, and George Grosvenor, Chicago Cardinals, with 458.

Scotland and Ireland Draw

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Nov. 11 (AP)—Scotland and Ireland practically frittered away their chances of gaining international soccer honors this season by drawing, 1-1, here yesterday. In previous encounters both countries were defeated, the Scots bowing to Wales, 2-1, while England trounced Ireland, 5-1.

Nebraska And Kansas Lead Big Six Race

Big Six Football Standing	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	2	2	0	40	20	1.000
Kansas	2	1	0	33	22	1.000
Missouri	2	0	1	28	14	.667
Oklahoma	2	1	1	55	13	.667
Kansas State..	0	0	2	7	33	.000
Iowa State ..	0	0	4	20	79	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 11—Though the Big Six undefeated met last week, they are still undefeated and the title may remain in doubt until the season's final game. Kansas, which scored a "moral" victory in the 13-to-13 tie with Nebraska, this week end receives a visit from Kansas State, carrying on an ancient traditional rivalry. Nebraska jumps from the frying pan into the fire, tackling Pittsburgh in the East.

One conference game in addition to the Kansas-Kansas State affair is scheduled. This brings Oklahoma to Missouri's gridiron here, and if last Saturday's trend of performances is not changed, the Sooners should win and take third place from the Tigers. They share this position now. Iowa State, thoroughly disappointed by its conference rivals, goes to Milwaukee to meet Marquette, which doesn't look to be much easier than the opposition the Cyclones have been bumping against in vain.

Their 34th Meeting

This Saturday witnesses the 34th meeting of the Kansas Jayhawks and the K. S. C. Wildcats. Kansas holds a wide margin of 21 victories for the series, but a smooth-working K-State eleven downed the Jayhawks in the last one, 26 to 6. Whether the Wildcat fans, who are moving into Lawrence in large numbers, get a reputation of this treat depends on how well the Kansas eleven can maintain the superlative brand of play it displayed against Nebraska. The way Coach Ad Lindsey's boys have been up and down this season might seem to indicate they'll be down this Saturday—at least not quite so high—which makes the clash with Kansas State approach a toss up.

The Lindsey machine hit on all 11 cylinders at Lincoln. Kansas led most of the time, and the Cornhuskers were forced to come from behind to tie in the last few minutes. Clarence Douglass, fullback, and Lyman Divens, halfback, scored touchdowns for the Jayhawks and Douglass kicked one afterpoint. The first chance came early, when a Nebraskan fumbled on his own 14-yard line. Max Replogle, halfback, passed to Milton Sullivant, halfback, to put the ball on the five-yard line, and Douglass smashed tackle on the next play for the touchdown. The second touchdown started on an intercepted Nebraska pass in the second quarter. Replogle led the advance, slashing, rushing and sweeping for steady gains, finally tossing a forward to Divens in the end zone.

Kansas State took it easy last week with a 20-to-7 victory over Washburn. The Wildcats relied largely on a power attack, led by the smashing fullback, Elmer Hackney. He counted touchdowns twice, and Halfback Fagler made the other one. James Brock, fullback kicked two afterpoints. Washburn didn't threaten until late in the final quarter after the Wildcat regulars left the line.

Sooners Show Superiority

Oklahoma comes here on the crest of a wave of improving play, topped last week by the 33-to-7 victory over Iowa State. The Sooners displayed superiority in numbers as well as in skill and aggressiveness. The touchdown scoring was done by Hugh McCullough, spinner back; Jack Baer, spinner back; Gene Corrotto, right wingback; Bob Seymour, spinner back, and Earl Crowder, front back. Jiggs Walker, left guard, kicked two afterpoints, and Raphael Boudreau, spinner back, kicked one. While nobody expects all of these boys to score touchdowns against Missouri, the Tigers must be prepared for any of them to make a good try.

Missouri must be in a mood to redeem itself against Oklahoma this week for an unexpected defeat at the hands of St. Louis, 14 to 7. It was a cause of a team supposedly superior being sluggish, and the underdog being alert enough to capitalize the breaks. Fumbles twice halted Missouri from scoring, after ground gaining marches in which the plunging of Stanley Mondala, fullback, were outstanding. Henry Mason, halfback, scored the touchdowns. He shot through left tackle on a reverse and snaked his way 57 yards to the 1-yard line. James Christensen, halfback, smashed through left tackle on the next play to score. Lesley Pieper, end, placekicked the extra point.

The Tigers must be more careful about penalties, and about protecting the punts of Dale Everly, tackle. A blocked punt which gave St. Louis the ball on Missouri's eight-yard line opened the way for the Billikens' first score, and a penalty got them started on their 40-yard aerial advance to break the tie in the last few minutes of the game. Missouri defeated Oklahoma last year, 21 to 14.

Nebraska vs. Pittsburgh

Nebraska certainly faces a formidable task at Pittsburgh, the Panthers being undefeated and regarded as one of the leading elevens of the nation at this time, especially in view of their easy victory over Notre Dame, 21 to 6. The Cornhuskers were severely tested by Kansas, but showed the ability to make a late 80-yard drive to avert defeat. The touchdowns were delivered by John Howell, quarterback, and William Callihan, fullback. Marvin Plock, halfback, kicked one afterpoint. A 20-yard pass and a plunge by Howell scored first, after recovering a Kansas fumble. Sweeps by Plock and Jack Dodd, halfbacks, and passes from Thurston Phelps, quarterback, to Dodd earned most of the yardage on the finals scoring advance, and a Phelps pass to Callihan was caught on the four-yard line with the ball. These boys, and Robert Mills, tackle, who played a great defensive game, are among the Cornhusker hopes against Pittsburgh.

Nebraska fans figure Pittsburgh is about due for a fall, and hope the Cornhuskers rise emotionally to take advantage of anything of this kind which may be floating around. The overwhelming Panther power and skill, turned on in the final quarter for 21 points against Notre Dame, is something to reckon with, with three touchdowns scored and no extra points missed. The forward passing of Marshall Goldberg, halfback, to Fabian Hoffman, end, which contributed 50 yards toward the first Pitt touchdown, is a performance to guard against. Frank Patrick, fullback, who twice crossed the Notre Dame goal, and Bill Stebbins, halfback, who did it once, will get full attention. Frank Souchak, end, kicked the afterpoints for Pitt. The Panthers beat the Cornhuskers last year, 19 to 6.

Iowa State will again rely chiefly on the pass-throwing and pass-defending ability of Everett Kischer, halfback for the Marquette team. The Hilltoppers were beaten last week, 25 to 7, by Villanova, and the Cyclones are optimistic enough to believe it can be done again. They will try for a few more of the plays by which they scored on Oklahoma—a 39-yard forward pass by Kischer, after receiving a lateral from Gordon Ruepke, fullback. The pass went down the sideline to George Bazik, halfback, who scored standing up when Martin Boswell, end, blocked out the last possible tackler. Kischer kicked the extra point.

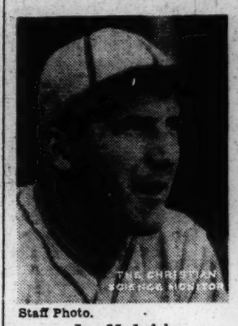
By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Medwick Earned the Title

To those who followed this year's National League baseball championship race, the announcement that Joe Medwick, popularly known as "Ducky," had been voted the most valuable player in that circuit for the season of 1937 came as no surprise. In fact, had any other player been named for the honor, the popular St. Louis outfielder would certainly have had plenty of grounds for complaint. Not since the days when the great Ty Cobb was setting up all kinds of new marks has a player turned in such an impressive batting performance as that which appears beside the name of Medwick in the N. L. records for the past season. He led the batters of the league with an average of .374, led the league in hits with 237; batted in the most runs with 154; made the most doubles with 57, and tied with Mel Ott of the Giants for home runs with 31. He also scored the most runs made by any player in the league, having 111 to his credit. If you want to find anything to equal that in major-league circles, you will have to turn to the performances of the great Ty. Yes, Joe Medwick is on his way to a place in baseball's Hall of Fame.



Staff Photo.

Joe Medwick

Pitchers Are Honored

It is interesting to note that of the next four players in line, three of them are pitchers, and what is still more interesting is that two of them were first-year men so far as major-league baseball is concerned. That Gabby Hartnett, the great catcher of the Chicago Cubs, should have been second in the voting is no more surprising than the fact that Medwick was first. Hartnett was not only great in his catching but he was really the sparkplug of the Chicago team. Carl Hubbell, who had already won the honor in 1933 and 1936, showed that he is still a great pitcher by finishing in third place. And then on the list come the two rookies, both with the Boston Bees. They are Lou Fette and Jim Turner. Never before in the history of the competition have rookie pitchers received or deserved such high consideration as was given these two by the men who voted on this award. And when two rookie pitchers can beat out such stars as Dick Bartell and Mel Ott of the Giants and Paul Waner of the Pirates, it must be admitted that they are good.

Only Two Repeaters

Repeaters in the National League have not been as common as in the American, as Rogers Hornsby and Carl Hubbell are the only players who have received the award twice since it was started in 1911. Hornsby has the distinction of having represented different clubs the years he received the prize, as he was with St. Louis in 1925 and Chicago in 1929. The other repeater was none other than Hubbell, who won in 1933 and 1936, and he was with New York both years. Had Hartnett won the verdict, it would have been his second award, as he won in 1935. St. Louis has been quite fortunate in the voting, as one of its players has won no less than six times, which is just one third of the awards made to date.

* * *

The Hall of Fame

If precedence is followed this year, a vote will be taken next January to select players whose names are to be added to the eight that have already been elected to membership in the Hall of Fame. Last year the three selected were Nap Lajoie, Tris Speaker and Cy Young, they being the only ones who received 75 per cent of the ballots cast. The time is rapidly approaching when the centenary of baseball will be celebrated at Cooperstown, N. Y., and it seems too bad that some of the players of the early days of the game have not yet been named. Then again those who actually saw those veterans play and are best qualified to select the most worthy are rapidly getting fewer. It is my opinion that those in charge of this matter should take some steps this winter to have at least five of the greatest players of the first 50 years of the game selected and see that plaques in their honor are set in place before the centenary ceremonies begin in 1939.

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A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
Evgs., 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

Business and Industry

Brazil's Farmers Happy Over End of 'Planned Coffee Economy'

Commerce and Finance

Stocks in London Higher--American Issues Participate

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Yesterday's Wall Street stock rally generated buying enthusiasm in the stock market here today, with all groups, including gilt edge and industrial issues, benefiting.

Brokers said the only disquieting news was that of the change in the Brazilian government, which caused suspension of dealings in Brazilian bonds.

Speculative stocks, especially in the commodities division, were well supported, and American shares, although not holding to their best levels of the day, finished at higher prices.

Gainers included American Telephone, Anaconda Copper, Santa Fe, Eastman Kodak, General Motors, International Telephone, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and U. S. Steel.

Brazilian Traction dropped more than 2 points while Canadian Pacific added a small fraction.

Two Plans Offered For Reorganization Of New Haven Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The protective committee of stockholders of the Old Colony Railroad Company advocated two alternatives before the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

The first called for the independent operation of Old Colony. The second called for the sale of Old Colony property, franchises and rights, including the lease of the Boston & Providence Railroad, to the New Haven.

Eugene S. Taliaferro, member of the New York Stock Exchange and a member of the protective committee, outlined the alternative proposals to the commission.

The proposal for independent operation of the Old Colony called for a recapitalization in which present bondholders of Old Colony would get 70 per cent of the face value of their bonds in new first mortgage four per cent bonds, and the remaining 30 per cent in five per cent preferred stock. In addition, they would receive two shares of common stock for each $1000 of par value of present bonds. Stockholders of Old Colony would receive one-half share of new Old Colony common stock for each share of present stock held.

It was announced that Governors of five New England states would appear, probably Friday, to intervene in the New Haven reorganization proceedings. The Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts are expected to acquaint the commission with the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Pennroad Corporation, a holding company, to trustee the stock they hold in the New Haven system. The Pennsylvania companies made this offer, it was stated, in order that this stock could be voted by an independent group and thus facilitate reorganization proceedings.

Robert E. Quinn, Governor of Rhode Island, is expected to appear in behalf of his state to urge that the Providence & Worcester Railroad be severed from the New Haven system and operated as an independent carrier. The state contends the New Haven system has used this line to further a transportation monopoly in New England.

Pennsylvania Road Votes 75c Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A dividend of 75 cents on its capital stock was voted by the Pennsylvania Railroad, bringing aggregate disbursements for the year to $1.25. Last July the company made a payment of 50 cents.

The latest declaration, like others in recent years, was an irregular one. In the years 1936, 1935, and 1934, payments of $1 each were made from earnings, which compared with payments of 50 cents each from earnings in the years 1933 to 1932.

Last year stockholders received disbursements amounting to $2 because of a change in the time of payment made to avoid the surtax on undistributed profits. Of the $2 paid in 1936, a dividend of $1 paid in December was charged to 1936 income and a dividend of $1 paid in February was charged to 1933 income.

G. M. Official Looks For 1938 Auto Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A General Motors official, noted for the accuracy of his forecasts, looks for a maximum decline of 10 per cent in the automobile industry's dollar volume in 1938, which would mean a reduction of about 20 per cent in unit volume. He believes, however, that General Motors itself will do slightly better in 1938, inasmuch as it has been prevented from enjoying its full share of the total automobile volume this year because of its labor difficulties.

He bases his prediction on the results of automobile shows to date and the outlook for general business. His forecast is not quite so optimistic as that made by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the corporation, in the middle of September before the decline in general industry activity had become apparent. At that time, Mr. Sloan stated, he believed the industry in 1938 should enjoy at least as large a dollar sales volume as in 1937.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 9: Receipts, $22,982,-745; expenditures, $24,179,212; balance, $2,-670,160,988; customs receipts for the month, $10,313,162. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $2,122,946,331; expenditures, $2,778,923,774, including $752,908,961 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $655,977,443; gross debt, $37,-628,431,589, an increase of $8,753,906 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,803,471, including $1,272,421,328 of inactive gold.

'Coop' Spokesman

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E. R. Bowen

General Secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States of America

Growth of Consumer Co-operatives Helps Peace, States Bowen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Growth of consumer co-operation throughout the world is providing a sound economic foundation for the development of international peace, E. R. Bowen, general secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States of America, said here following a 10 weeks' survey of European conditions.

"We will never have world peace until we have prepared a proper economic ground for it to rest upon," Mr. Bowen added. "The co-operative movement, emphasizing the value of service rather than personal gain, provides such a stable foundation."

International machinery for the exchange of co-operative goods between different national groups was being perfected through organization of an international co-operative wholesale society and would do much to break down international barriers, according to Mr. Bowen.

After traveling through the chief countries where co-operatives have been established, Mr. Bowen concluded that employees of such organizations were about 10 per cent better off from the standpoint of wages, hours and working conditions than the employees of other enterprises.

He attached special importance to the role of co-operatives in serving as industrial and commercial yardsticks, as a result of which benefits of the movement were not confined to its members, but were spread over all other consumers through lower prices. Co-operative societies had done much to break monopolistic practices in some European countries, he said.

Pennsylvania State Rejects Decision Of ICC on Rate Rise

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania refused—for the first time in the history of the commonwealth—to agree with an Interstate Commerce Commission decision, by rejecting the request of railroads for a 15-cents-a-ton increase in freight rates.

The refusal came through the new State Public Utilities Commission.

The decision, said Chairman Denis J. Driscoll, would help the 10 soft-coal producing counties of western Pennsylvania to compete "a little better" with the West Virginia fields.

Commissioner Richard J. Beamish said that coal shipped from West Virginia to the New England markets "enjoyed" a freight rate of $1 less than that shipped from Pennsylvania.

"And the distance is less from Pennsylvania," Mr. Beamish declared.

Although the refusal to the railroads' request was "flat," Mr. Driscoll said the commission would investigate to determine "the reasonableness" of the increases. The commission said it would await the reply of the railroads to the action before going ahead with the inquiry.

Railroads included in the proceedings were the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Erie, Lackawanna, Reading, Jersey Central, B. & O., and Lehigh Valley.

Ontario's Gold Output Up On Daily Average Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Production of Ontario gold mines for the month of September amounted to $7,182,487, as against $7,400,247 in August, according to the Department of Mines, the decline being due to the fact that there was one day less in September. Average daily output for September was $239,416, as compared with $238,717 in August.

Of the 45 mines reporting production during the period, the highest was Hollinger with $1,200,516. This was followed by Lake Shore with $1,140,379, McIntyre, $678,997; Wright-Hargreaves, $638,952, and Dome, $601,631.

The total output for Ontario for the first nine months of the year totaled $65,137,357, as compared with $59,284,978 for 1936.

Int'l Business Machines Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Foreign sales of International Business Machines Corporation in the first nine months of this year ran 50 per cent above the like 1936 period, Thomas J. Watson, president, reported upon his return from Europe. The company, with domestic plants in the East, and foreign plants in Canada, Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy, is planning further expansion overseas, he said.

Bureau Estimates Corn Crops 73 P. C. Above Last Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Federal experts increased their estimate of this year's corn crop by 89,000,000 bushels today in a report which is expected to be used by Administration officials as an argument for new legislation to control production.

The crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture predicted that the corn harvest would total 2,651,593,000 bushels, the largest since 1932 and 73 per cent larger than last year's short crop. The prospective yield would exceed the five-year average for 1929-34 by 96,761,000 bushels.

Look for Export Surplus

Government economists expressed belief that the crop would be considerably larger than domestic and export requirements. At the same time, however, government trade officials reported the United States was selling corn abroad in considerable quanties for the first time since 1935. This country found it necessary last season to import corn from Argentina and South Africa.

The crop board issued its forecast after the Chicago Grain Market had closed, so that its effect upon prices was not apparent.

Prospects for a big harvest already had sent prices downward sharply since early in the year, and the government recently had announced that it would underwrite loans of 44 to 50 cents a bushel to enable producers to hold their corn and avoid a price-depressing market glut.

Shortly after the corn forecast appeared, Secretary Wallace told a press conference he did not consider it likely the government would offer similar loans in an attempt to bolster wheat prices. He said wheat prices were not down to the "disaster level" of prices for cotton, another of the commodities on which the government is lending.

Highest Yield in Years

In its estimate, the crop board said production in the Corn Belt as a whole was about average, but 29 per cent above average in the eastern part of the belt and 18 per cent below in the western. Indiana and Illinois yields were said to exceed previous highs by three and two bushels per acre, respectively. The national average yield per acre was estimated at 27.6 bushels, the highest since 1923.

The department estimated potato production at 391,707,000 bushels, compared with 398,785,000 indicated a month ago, 329,997,000 produced last year, and a five-year average production of 372,115,000.

Preliminary estimates of other important crops, made previously by the board, included:

Crop.	1937	1936	5-Yr. Av.
	(000 omitted)		
Wheat, bu	886,895	626,461	864,532
Oats, bu	1,152,433	789,100	1,215,102
Buckwheat, bu	6,802	6,218	8,277
Flaxseed, bu	7,634	5,908	15,996
Rice, bu	52,227	46,833	42,826
Grain sorghums, bu	95,492	55,701	97,760
Beans (dry edible) bales of 100 lbs	14,982	11,122	12,181
Soybeans, bu	38,967	29,616	12,491
Cowpeas, bu	8,569	7,626	5,392
Peanuts, lbs	1,277,130	1,300,540	946,231
Apples, bu	211,100	117,506	164,355
Pears, bu	30,139	26,956	24,334
Grapes, tons	2,732	1,916	2,215
Pecans, lbs	76,608	40,135	62,965
Sweet potatoes, bu	73,774	64,144	66,368
Tobacco, lbs	1,485,148	1,153,083	1,427,174
Sorgo syrup, gals	12,239	11,848	12,467
Sugar cane syrup, gals	23,569	22,995	17,800
Sugar beets, tons	9,089	9,028	8,118

Kodak Votes Record Wage Bonus for '38

By the Associated Press

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The largest wage dividend in the history of the Eastman Kodak Company, amounting to aproximately $3,-555,000 and payable on March 1, 1938, was voted by Kodak's directors. Also authorized were an extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable on Dec. 10 to holders of record of Nov. 20; a quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, and the regular 1½ per cent dividend on the preferred, both payable on Jan. 3 to stockholders of record of Dec. 5.

The extra dividend will aggregate $1,125,460; the quarterly, $4,501,842, and the regular preferred, $92,485.

The wage dividend will exceed this year's payment by approximately $1,430,000 and lift the total of such dividends paid since 1912 above $40,000,000.

N. E. Mutual Votes Its 1938 Dividends

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston has voted to pay $10.150,000 in dividends during the entire year 1938, thus maintaining the scale for all premium-paying policies adopted for 1936 and 1937. Last year the company voted $9,000,000 for dividends. Dividends on single premium and paid-up life and endowments will be somewhat smaller because of a lowered interest factor.

Funds left with the company under settlement options will continue to receive interest at the rate of 3¾ per cent, and dividends on deposit will continue to accumulate on the basis of 3½ per cent interest.

New insurance taken out in this company so far in 1937 has exceeded the 10-month period of the largest previous year by over 10 per cent. Despite recent upsetting conditions, September gave the greatest volume of new business the company ever experienced in that month, and October totals are the largest in 10 years.

Teh company reports insurance outstanding of $1,460,000,000, an increase of $66,000,000 since Jan. 1.

Safety Car Heating Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., New Haven, Conn., declared a dividend of $3.50 a share on the capital stock, payable Dec. 23 to stock of record Dec. 9. With this payment, dividends thus far in 1937 amount to $10 a share.

Industrial Efficiency Systems Like That of Bedaux Assailed

By A. A. Stanford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Primary among the reasons for the Duke of Windsor's sudden cancellation of his American tour was the rising labor agitation in the States against the man who was to have been his guide. The bitter attacks by both camps of American labor on the Bedaux incentive plan threw its originator and the system into the public spotlight.

Mr. Charles E. Bedaux must not be thought of as the original efficiency expert. Rather, his system is only one of 25 or more incentive plans which industry has adopted in its search for a more efficient utilization of labor and machinery. The purposes of wage payment plans which provide incentives for workers are two: 1) to reduce the cost of production; 2) to increase the earnings of the individual. A frequent result is that they also simplify management and the cost of control.

Standardizing Began in 1900

Job standardization can be said to have been developed in the United States by Mr. F. W. Taylor and his associates. Mr. Taylor's studies were aimed at putting industrial production on a scientific basis. The year 1900 really marks the beginning of that period which was to raise the efficiency expert to his present exalted position. It was inevitable that the efficiency plans originated by various men, though all disciples of Mr. Taylor, should follow divergent patterns.

Some incentive plans are so set up that the employer takes any loss or gain in the cost of production. This occurs when workers are paid a straight salary. Other systems, among which is the Taylor plan, gives all of any profit or loss to the worker. Work done by piece rate is an example of this type. Between these two groups of plans exists another set in which falls the Bedaux system. This group shares any gain from increased production accounted for by labor by dividing it in varying degrees between employer and employee.

The Bedaux Point Plan has been singled out for attack at this time only because of Mr. Bedaux's friendship with the Duke of Windsor. Other incentive systems are under equally severe labor condemnation. It is the principle of the thing rather than the individual plan which is being attacked. But at present Mr. Bedaux must bear the brunt of labor's condemnation.

Concerns which can best use the Bedaux system are those which have a strongly centralized management and which combine in one plant widely diversified operations. The plan is unusually complicated and costly to install. In consequence only large concerns can afford to use it. The benefits from lower production costs come only after the cost of the system itself is paid for.

Measures Human Activity

The Bedaux plan standardizes all jobs in a factory using the system in terms of "Bs." A "B" is a unit of measurement of human activity. Every operation in the plant is first carefully analyzed. A "B" for it is then set up which corresponds to a minute's work on that job based on normal speed. A "B" therefore measures human activity much as a watt measures electrical energy. When the "Bs" for each job are set workers are given daily quotas. A minimum day wage is guaranteed, and any saving in labor cost on more than quota work is divided on a 75-25 basis,—25 going to the foreman in charge and the rest to the worker.

Labor claims that the plan is nothing more than a speed-up system to get more work out of the employees. The incentive of a bonus tends to drive labor to work at top speed. It results in getting more work out of labor and machinery without requiring new capital or more labor. The system emphasizes the differences which exist in a capitalistic society between management and labor.

To spread work labor prefers to go slow and share it, not realizing that by doing so production is slowed down and costs increased. Management on its side, competing for capital and markets, is anxious to get the full efficiency out of labor and machinery. It is therefore willing to spend large sums installing systems which by measuring labor's efficiency enable direct labor costs to be reduced.

The Bedaux system, like most incentive systems, does not have to result in the speeding up of labor's efforts. However, the possibility of a little added income is admittedly a strong inducement to workers to strain themselves to beat their quotas. Labor declares that those workers who do not do better than their quotas are sooner or later dropped.

In discussing the system one must not pass by the man who invented it. Mr. Charles Bedaux came to the United States from France just as efficiency experts were coming into their own. He landed in the United States with an engineering degree but with little money. It was not long before he was working as a "sandhog" on under-river tunnels in New York City. Seeing the inefficiency that characterized most work, Mr. Bedaux evolved an elaborate system of measuring human effort. The result was the "B" unit,—the "B" standing for Bedaux. His plan quickly became popular as American industry increased in complexity and attained new degrees of bigness.

Mr. Bedaux's climb up the ladder of success reads like a Horatio Algier story. The latest chapter includes his friendship with the Duke of Windsor,—a friendship which resulted in the ex-king and Mrs. Simpson being married in his French chateau. It is regrettable that the Duke's proposed American visit should have become embroiled in a labor dispute over the Bedaux system. Yet the dispute has certainly made Americans conscious of industry's use of labor incentive systems. of such plans may be the result of A popular judgment on the wisdom today's flare up over the Bedaux method.

Dividend Declarations

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Extra				
Consolidated Paper	$1	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Creamery Pack Co	70c	Nov.	24	Nov. 15
Eastman Kodak Co	50c	Dec.	10	Nov. 20
Great No Pap Co	63c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
U S Gypsum Co	50c	Dec.	24	Dec. 8
Increase				
Musk Piston Ring	$1	Dec.	22	Dec. 4
Accumulated				
Can Int Inv, Ltd, Tr 5% pf	$1.25	Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Irregular				
Bigelow Snf Car	50c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Hud Bay M & Sm	$1	Dec.	10	Nov. 20
Penn R R Co	75c	Dec.	20	Nov. 20
Pitts & L E R R	$2.50	Dec.	15	Nov. 19
Special				
Jacobs Co (FL)	$1.50*	Dec.	6	Nov. 22
Life Savers Corp	70c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Loomis-Sayles Mut F Inc.	$15	Dec.	1	Nov. 8
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co.	$2.50	Dec.	10	Nov. 2
Sloss-Shef S & Ir	$1.50	Dec.	21	Nov. 10
Spear & Co	50c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Regular				
Addresso-Mult Co	35c	Q Dec.	22	Dec. 2
Am Bus Shares	2c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. Inc. 6% pf.	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Buckerfields, Ltd, 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	30	
Consol Pap Co	25c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Eastman Kodak Co.	$2	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 5
Gen G&El Corp (Del) $3 pr pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 15
Gosn M Cp 6% pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	15	
Do 5% pr pf	62½	S Nov.	15	
Gr No Pap Co	25c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Illinois Cent'l R R leased lines	$2	S Jan.	3	Dec. 11
Intertype 1st pf	$2	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Do 2d pf	$3	S Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Inving (John) Shoe	12½c		Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Do pf	37½c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Life Savers Corp	40c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
McKesson&Rbns,Ltd.	25c	S Nov.	1	Oct. 22
Do 7% pf	$3.50	S Nov.	1	Oct. 22
North Penn R R	$1	Q Nov.	25	Nov. 15
Penick & Ford	25c		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Procter&G 5% pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 24
Risdon Mfg Co	62½c		Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	21	Dec. 10
Sontag Chain Strs	25c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Spear&Co	$5.50pf $1.37½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Do $5.50 2d pf	$1.37½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
U. S. Gypsum Co	50c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 8
Do pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 8
Westghouse Airbrke	25c		Jan. 30	Dec. 31
Willson Products	25c	Q Dec.	10	Nov. 30
WolverineTube pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 22

*Payable in 5-year 5½% notes.

Economic Revolt Changes Brazil's Policy on Coffee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—A revolution in the economic, financial and commercial outlook has taken place as a result of the drastic reversal in the coffee policy of the Federal Government of Brazil. For three weeks before the Federal Government took action, interested as well as objective, observers were saying that the economic cataclysm of the nation was at hand. Those who have assiduously opposed the Government's policies for the last seven years believed that their worst fears were being realized and even the man in the street was beginning to become aware of the fact that all business was slowing up perceptibly and though some attributed it to lack of confidence as a result of the political situation others knew that things were far from well in the coffee markets and exchanges.

Most economists in Brazil are of the opinion that, despite the meteoric rise of cotton, orange, tobacco and other exports, coffee will remain the mainstay of Brazilian economy for decades to come. Therefore the recent reversal of Brazilian policy is most important from the point of view of the 42,000,000 Brazilians, of all those who export to Brazil and of all those who hold defaulted Brazilian bonds. The results of the new policy will have an important bearing on internal political affairs as well.

Fore runners of Revolt

The immediate forerunners of the action of Brazil which, in synthesis, amounts to the abandonment of a "planned coffee economy" to conditions of almost free competition in the world's coffee markets, were, first, the almost complete suspension of exports from Santos as a result of a drastic fall in the price of coffee; second, a meteoric fall in Brazilian exchange. Practically throughout all of the year 1937 the milreis had been quoted at 15 to the dollar. It began to drop and in less than three or four weeks it had reached 17.9, lower than it had been for two years or more. In the third place, all banks but one in the State of São Paulo refused credit or advances to the coffee growers, even to those whose coffee was picked and at the railroads for shipment.

Many farmers have had to hand over their farms to the banks and to abandon their plantations altogether. Protest meetings took place. Lastly, the exchanges in Santos and Rio were closed. This latter move, however, was made by the Federal Government to avoid speculation when the announcements of the new policy were being made. It is no exaggeration to say that many of the most competent observers really believed that the nation was about to crack up financially.

Back of these events of the last few weeks were the seven-year-old valorization policy. In its international aspects this consisted in attempting to co-operate with Colombia and other American coffee-producing countries to control crops and to maintain high prices. The plan did not work and many Brazilians attribute much of the recent prosperity, as shown in urban improvements and other indices of prosperity, of cities like Baranquilla, in Colombia, to Brazil's "disastrous coffee policy."

In August of this year, however, the international program cracked up at the Pan American Coffee Conference, held in Havana, where the Brazilian point of view was defeated, mainly by Colombia, and where it became clear that unless Brazil wished to finance the prosperity of Colombia and its own ruin it must throw overboard its whole program of co-operation and enter into free and open competition with Colombia in the world markets. The new policy does just that. Brazil has declared that she will compete with Colombia.

"Defeatist" Policy Overturned

Internally, the policy consisted of a complicated mechanism to restrict crops and production and the amounts exported. Onerous taxes, costly supervision of the movements of strictly limited crops, the burning of surpluses, sacrifice quotas and export taxes produced a crisis in the plantations because, all told, the mere cost of productions, without shipping and other costs, were not covered by the prices received by the planter even though the price received by the government was fairly profitable.

Many planters lost their plantations while others shifted over to cotton, fruit and to other products. Not even with the compensations paid by the Federal Government were the planters able to break even and the many associations of planters protested and protested time and again. Their main organ of expression have been the morning and afternoon newspapers of the city of São Paulo, the Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite.

On Nov. 4, the Folha da Manhã under the title of "The Victory of the Folhas" published an editorial of which the following are excerpts: "Finally the point of view of the Folhas is victorious. It took seven uninterrupted years of campaigning through difficulties, misunderstandings, suspicions and insults. . . . But now the regime for which we fought has arrived. . . . The suppression of the 45 milreis tax which was the overburden that defeated us in the competitive world markets will result in a lowering by 20 per cent of the foreign prices of coffee without affecting our internal situation though it will damage the interests of our competitors who refused to show any spirit of co-operation. . . .

"The taking over of the debt of the D. N. C. (National Coffee Department) by the Federal Treasury is a measure of strict justice. . . . The freedom of trade by placing Brazilian stocks at the availability of the world consumers . . . will result in the outflow of coffee as occurs with all other products. . . . Brazil will continue."

Brazilians expect that the coffee markets will be thrown into confusion for a number of months but that eventually the whole atmosphere will be cleared up. The upstate farmers in Brazil are jubilant and the press is virtually unanimous in applauding the action of the Federal Government. The Diario de São Paulo states that the end of a cycle of planned economy has come to an end and foresees a rosier future for the nation.

New Deal Spending Curb Forecast by Morgenthau

(Continued from Page 1)

velopments and on the man who has his way to make in the world."

"At present," he said, "it is fair to say that we have probably the worst tax system of any civilized country."

Mr. Gilbert advised citizens to "abandon the dream that the Government is all-wise and all-powerful enough to plan or control all agriculture, business and industry."

"We have learned by experience," he said, "that the general standard of living cannot be raised by policies of scarcity and destruction of wealth."

He favored a return to the "old-time religion of working, saving and living within our income."

Describing the undistributed profits tax as "one of the most wicked taxes ever devised," Mr. Gilbert proposed its immediate repeal as "one of the most helpful steps that could be taken."

Scores Heavy Spending

New Deal spending policies are "gradually lowering the general standard of living," he declared. Expenditures for this fiscal year will total $7,000,000,000, he said, characterizing this as "far too heavy a burden for the people to bear." He advised that no further taxation be levied as the first principle toward sound recovery, and added that further progress should be made by curtailing expenditures rather than by the imposition of new taxes.

Senator Byrd sharply condemned New Deal spending policies and characterized the Administration as "the most costly and wasteful bureaucracy in the history of the United States."

"The only constructive thing to do," he said, "is to stop writing checks."

Urging immediate retrenchment, he charged that without solvency, impairment of the national credit would be inevitable.

He stressed that it was easier to spend than to save and easier for a public official to "respond to the pressure and propaganda of organized minorities than to attempt to merit the approbation of the inarticulate citizens who favor economy, but do not take the trouble to express themselves either by voice or ballot."

G. O. P. Shares Blame

Calling himself a "friendly critic," Senator Byrd was of the opinion that the Republican Party was not without its share in the creation of the present national debt.

"'Five billions of our present debt," he estimated, "was created under Mr. Hoover, and a majority of Republicans in the Senate and the House voted for most of the appropriations that made possible our present spending program."

While the credit of the Government is still sound, the Senator warned that "it will not remain sound if we continue to spend on the present extravagant and enormous basis."

By way of emphasizing the size of the public debt today, Senator Byrd estimated that it would take 22 years, with payments of $1,000,-000,000 a year, to put the debt back where it was seven years ago.

"Not even with uninterrupted prosperity for a whole generation could the people and the business of the country sustain the terrific burden necessary to run the government on this basis and make this debt retirement," he held. "To do so would require nearly a 30 per cent increase in our 1938 annual tax collections."

Rising Government Costs

The senator stressed the rising cost of federal government over the last five years, to show that it had risen from $2,700,000,000 in 1934 to $4,400,000,000 in 1937. These figures, he stressed, did not include recovery and relief expenditures. The estimated deficit of $895,000,000 previously set for July 1, 1938, would actually be double that amount, he held.

"My reasons for predicting a much larger deficit for 1939." He explained, "are first, that the revenues will not reach the estimates, and, secondly, the President has allowed only $180,-000,000 in his estimate for deficiency and new appropriations in the next eight months, while our deficiency and new appropriations for 1937 were nearly $1,000,000,000."

Senator Byrd characterized the undistributed profits tax as "a decided barrier to business recovery," declaring that "no enterprise can expand and pay a higher additional tax penalty for doing so."

Recommending simplification of federal government machinery, he recalled that the Administration had set up many new bureaus in Washington. The number of federal employees there had been doubled in the past four years, he added, thus tremendously increasing the burden of operating cost.

Pay As You Go Basis

"We should, and can, at once go on a pay-as-you-go basis—not by new taxes, but by retrenchment," he declared.

A strong attack on the Administration's spending policy was voiced by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, formerly National Recovery Administration head, at the afternoon session, yesterday.

"The lid is off, and perhaps permanently," he declared, "and as the depression recedes, it (the spending) continues to increase."

General Johnson placed the increase in "actual spending for a new vested interest" at more than $5,000,000,000 a year, or "more per capita than for all the functions of government considered legitimate since the beginning of history."

Nearly 1200 economists, college professors and leading business men attended the dinner, the fifty seventh sponsored by the Academy of Political Science.

Bank Clearings Up 5.4 P. C. Over '36

NEW YORK (AP) — Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,-422,722,000 in the six-day week ended Nov. 10, a rise of 5.4 per cent over $5,144,728,000 in the comparable week last year, which was a five-day period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the preceding week bank transactions in the same cities were 0.3 of 1 per cent ahead of the 1936 comparative.

Volume at New York went to $3,388,647,000, an increase of 1.4 per cent over $3,342,670,000 in the 1936 week. The aggregate at outside centers of $2,034,075,000 was a gain of 12.9 per cent over $1,802,058,000 a year ago.

Increases were shown at all cities, the more important being 32.1 per cent at Detroit; 29.6 at Cleveland; 25.9 at Richmond; and 20.5 at Philadelphia.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $288,-700,000, an increase of 4.4 per cent over $276,600,000 a year ago.

Rayonier Seeks Listing On N. Y. Stock Exchange

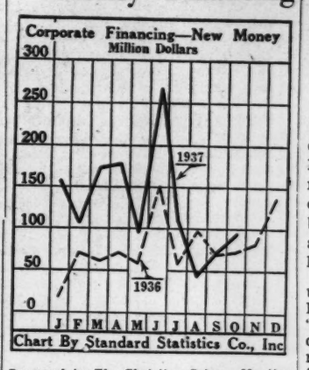
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Application for listing on the New York Stock Exchange of its $2 cumulative preferred stock and common stock has been filed by Rayonier Incorporated, which represents a recent consolidation of three companies manufacturing dissolving pulps.

The application covers the outstanding 626,205½ shares of $2 cumulative preferred stock (convertible share for share into common stock on or before August 1, 1942), 963,872 shares of common stock and also 626,205½ shares of common stock reserved to be issued upon the conversion of the $2 cumulative preferred stock.

The board of directors of Rayonier Incorporated declared the initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on its $2 cumulative preferred stock and also a dividend of 50 cents per share on its common stock. Both dividends are payable Jan. 1, 1938 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Gains Shown in New Money Financing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the volume of new corporate bond offerings has declined almost progressively since the closing months of 1936, and currently has been reduced to negligible proportions because of general market unsettlement, there has been a significant change in the character of the flotations offered this year, namely, the increased proportion sold for new money purposes.

Thus far, such issues have accounted for about 40 per cent of the total, whereas all but about 12 per cent of the proceeds raised in 1935 and 1936 was used for the refunding of outstanding obligations at lower interest rates.

President's Rate Offer to Utilities Seen Good Augury

NEW YORK (AP)—Public utility officials are saying they regarded President Roosevelt's proposal for rate reforms as a hopeful augury of a truce in the five-year conflict between the Federal Government and privately owned power companies.

In power circles, the President's utility comment, made Tuesday at his press conference, was seen as a "conciliatory" gesture of more than ordinary significance because it was made after considerable recent friendly conversation between representatives of the power companies and officials in Washington.

Most comment for publication was cautious but friendly. The statement of Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of Consolidated Edison Company and Niagara Hudson Power Company, was fairly typical. He said:

"The utilities companies with which I am identified will welcome an opportunity to explore and consider practical steps to remedy the serious condition with which utility enterprises are concerned."

Nub of the Rate Problem

In his formal comment, however, important figures in the industry were skeptical of its ability to accept unreservedly the President's formula for setting up new rate bases.

The President suggested the power companies radically alter their methods of determining value of properties as an approach to a new system of rate making which would give consumers lower service charges than they are now paying.

Some power men declared the President's implied approval of the so-called "prudent investment" principle as a primary factor in rate making was an interesting opinion, but held it conveyed no hint of how broadly the Government would apply it and by what measurements.

The legal doctrine of "prudent investment" calls for rates to the consumer calculated to give the companies a just return on the investment which would have been made in their properties, assuming they had been bought or built at a "prudent cost." Regulatory bodies have found instances where they felt properties had not been acquired on that basis, and consequently believed utilities asked higher rates than those to which they were entitled.

"Prudent Investment" Principle

Rate experts pointed out the Supreme Court in many decisions in the last 10 years has upheld the prudent investment principle, but the decisions also held that such factors as original cost, reproduction cost, depreciated value and development of the business were likewise to be considered in determining fair and reasonable rates.

Some utility men contend "prudent and reasonable" values are nebulous terms.

Power men pointed out the utility industry's investment rose from around $4,000,000,000 to $13,000,000,-000 in the 1920's. There was new plant construction and absorption of smaller companies by larger units. They thought it was difficult to determine whether some of this spending was, legally, "prudent."

Utility spokesmen said the majority of court decisions applying to this period laid down the principle that even where reproduction costs were shown to be substantially less than original costs the utilities should not be denied the right to include the latter as an element in the rate making base, provided there was no evidence of fraud or dishonesty in making the original investments.

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U. S. Deplores Brazil Move But Doubts European Link

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — The not-unexpected news of suspension of democratic government in Brazil is deeply deplored in official circles here today, but, rightly or wrongly, high and presumably well informed State Department officials take the position today that they do not consider events in Brazil to promise a foothold in Brazil for the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo anti-Communist bloc.

Whether this position is adopted for diplomatic purposes is impossible to say. Probably the primary official motive is to avoid an alarmist attitude. Such a cautious outward approach to the problem, while reflected among highest State Department officials, is not shared by some in the department.

United States diplomacy clings to the hope that ultimately democracy will become an actuality throughout the entire American continent. The emphasis which both President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, placed on democracy at Buenos Aires last winter was considered and deliberate.

Democracy is well known to be an empty form in many American countries and indigenous obstacles to its greater fulfillment have been aided of late by the importation of Fascist ideology from Europe.

There is conceived to be ample reason for the constant efforts of the State Department to encourage it wherever possible, and such is the constant effort.

Distinction

But despite its realization of the necessity to be on guard against the propagandist influences of Fascist states, the State Department recognizes a sharp distinction between customary South American dictatorship and imported Fascism. Dictatorship on this continent is nothing new. In fact, even Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler could take lessons from some South American dictators who practiced the art long before either Germany or Italy.

Therefore, a step backward away from democracy in any South American country is not necessarily assumed here to mean imported Fascism or the prospect of an American recruit for the Fascist bloc in Europe. This is considered particularly true in Brazil, which is regarded in Washington as one of the best friends the United States has among the Latin Republics to the South.

Despite the contrary impressions of such observers as Miss Dorothy Thompson, who wrote two days ago of alleged close affiliation between the Integralista movement in Brazil and the German National Socialist Party, high State Department officials argue here that this movement in Brazil is strongly nationalistic in character. The Integralistas constitute an influential and Fascist-type movement. That much is accepted. But responsible quarters do see in this the opening wedge for a political alliance between Brazil and Germany or Italy.

Italy's Ambitions

That Italy primarily, and to a lesser extent Germany and even Japan, do cherish hopes of obtaining a political foothold in South America is fully accepted in Washington. An influential Italian delegation was in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil last summer. Italy is now increasing the scope of its diplomatic activities throughout South America. It is no secret that United States diplomacy is concerned about this development, which is a potential challenge to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.

Nor is the obvious fact overlooked that the seeds of European Fascist influence can take root more easily in a dictatorship than in a country where democracy is being actively practiced.

Washington has been watching for signs of such development carefully for some time. While the Italian delegation last summer was not believed to have made any substantial progress in either Argentina or Brazil, it did encounter sympathy in Uruguay. Some quarters also point with concern to the fact that the Peruvian air force is equipped with Italian planes and trained by Italian aviators. But it is also true that the Peruvian Navy is being trained by United States officers, a fact which leads some to believe that Italian influence in the air force is technical rather than political.

There is also some evidence for suspecting that Italy was instrumental in bringing about the resignation from the League of Nations of several of the Central American states, with a view to easing its course in Ethiopia. This does not apply to Costa Rica, which withdrew in 1927, nor to El Salvador, which first broke from League policy in 1933 when it recognized Manchoukuo, although not announcing its intention to leave the League until July 26 of this year.

But Italian diplomacy was strongly suspected when Guatemala announced its intention to withdraw in May of 1936 and the charge was so made in Geneva. Nicaragua followed Guatemala in June and Honduras in July of 1936.

All of these Central American states cited the financial burden of League membership as a reason for their decision to withdraw, however, and there is some disposition here to accept this as a major reason, rather than Italian influence.

The most concrete evidence of Italian activity has been the effort of Uruguay to persuade other American countries, including the United States, to grant recognition to the rebel government in Spain. Undoubtedly this effort would have resulted in such recognition by several South American states by this time were it not for the support which the United States lends to the anti-Fascist group.

Quarters which profess alarm at the danger of Fascist influence generally advance as most significant positive evidence the growing tendency throughout most of South America to raise the cry of Communism. If this is in itself conclusive evidence, there is cause for concern over what Brazil has done. President Vargas has raised this cry and used the alleged Communist menace as justification for suspension of normal democratic forms of government.

Full Alignment Doubted

But informed diplomatic quarters here profess to believe that whereas individuals or parties in South America have stolen this technique from European Fascism for rationalizing their own dictatorial intentions, their use of it does not necessarily imply a political alignment. After all, it is pointed out, there is extraordinary similarity of technique in Russia and Germany and Italy. Yet Russia can scarcely be suspected of any political alignment with either of the two leading Fascist states.

Observers here list at least three Latin-American states which are definitely anti-Fascist and which, therefore, provide a backlog of resistance to its infiltration into this hemisphere. These are Mexico, Colombia and Costa Rica. Cuba, while a military dictatorship, shows no susceptibility to European political affiliations. Argentina is firmly in the British orbit; in fact, is often classed as a British dominion in all but name. Venezuela has strong economic ties with the United States.

Chile and Peru have been subjected to some Italian influence and have groups sympathetic to the Fascist bloc in Europe, but are not considered seriously as potential recruits for the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo front. The Uruguayan Government is believed to have strong Italian leanings which are not shared by the majority of public opinion, but which, nevertheless, are significant. Bolivia and Paraguay are absorbed with their own quarrel and would welcame aid from any quarter, but are in a bad condition from the war in the Chaco and are, in addition, interior countries which have relatively little to offer in the way of trade prospects or moral support for the Fascist bloc in Europe.

Brazil's Problem

Big Brazil is the major subject of disagreement among observers. The concern over Brazil is not so much in regard to any Italian or German leanings on the part of the government but rather over the lack of cohesion in the country itself. The authority of the central government over the two populous and rich southern states—Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo—is weak. These states have large German and Italian populations. The possibility of a revolt which might lead to an effort to establish political relations with the mother countries in time of general world stress is real. The fear is not over what may happen now, but rather over what might happen if the world became involved in another major war, the repercussions of which might mean civil war in Brazil. This is the possibility which was in the background when Washington last July broached the proposal to lease six old American destroyers to Brazil.

Brazil's Neighbors See Just Another Dictatorship

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 11 (AP)—The new regime established in Brazil by President Vargas was considered by certain observers here today a modern version of the familiar Latin-American dictatorship rather than an imitation of European totalitarian states.

Senor Vargas, in seizing sole powers and announcing he would rule indefinitely under a new Constitution, adopted some modern European trimmings but nevertheless was following a long line of South American precedents.

Big Buenos Aires newspapers, remembering their South American history, refrained from calling the Vargas regime totalitarian or corporate. It was recalled that South America had the most "total" totalitarian state yet known when Jose Gaspar Tomas Rodriguez de Francia ruled paraguay as "the supreme" from 1813 to 1840.

Similar was the regime of Juan Manuel Ortiz Rosas, who ruled Argentina for the 24 years ending with 1852.

Brazilian Fascist Party

(Continued from Page 1)

terial base or basis for all families. . . . We have a far deeper significance than fascism, hitlerism or communism because we are the conscience of an era. . . . We do not desire a dictatorship. . . ."

Integralismo must create what already existed in Italy and Germany, says Senhor Salgado—a national feeling and a national conscience.

The Integralistas wear Green Shirts because of the green in the Brazilian flag, in Brazil's natural beauty, and because it symbolizes hope. No one seems to know the actual number of members in the party. Estimates vary from 200,000 to 3,000,000—in a national population of 42,000,000 but a voting population of not much more than 3,500,000. Plinio Salgado is its candidate for the presidency.

The party has branches all over the nation and is the first really disciplined political group in the history of Brazil. It has its own mystic rites, its parades and philosophy, and people of all classes belong, though the Roman Catholic Conservatives and landed aristocrats seem to predominate in the upper ranks. It is like the old "A. B. C." of Cuba and the "Apra" of Peru, in many respects, and is perhaps the first Brazilian party to study Brazilian problems as a whole, but not so deeply as the two groups mentioned. It has borrowed many ideas and customs from Italy and Germany. It is nationalist, anti-Jewish and anti-foreign. Its weakness, observers hold, is that it was born to fight Communism and on the "remains of a decadent democracy."

Senhor Salgado is that curious mixture of poet-realist, idealist-revolutionary who seems to capture the fancy of his followers, but does not make himself felt, as a personality, in the nation as a whole. Like Adolf Hitler, he may grow strong and become a power. His movement has grown like Herr Hitler's. Senhor Salgado is an attractive man to the people, as is Herr Hitler, but he already had a reputation as a man of letters before he founded his party.

After several recent shootings in which members of his party were killed in parades, Senhor Salgado has adopted strong language and promised revolution and a rise by force if the violent opposition to the party continues. He has been emboldened by the President's words and by official favors.

If an Uprising

In the normal course of events, hardly anyone believed that the Integralistas had a ghost of a chance at the polls. The gossip concerned their chances in the event of an armed uprising or coup d'etat such as has now occurred.

"That all depends on the support of the army," is the usual reply, and because many officers belong to the party the question is not solely academic. Recent statements that the Integralista "troops" are trained by foreign officers, always elicit the official party explanation that these men are now naturalized Brazilians and therefore cannot be considered as foreign. Their presence, however, is not denied.

Recently, the party is being attacked on all sides for its "foreignism," for its "extremism" and for its tactics, symbols and uniforms. The party had refused to assume an aggressive role up to the time when martial law was declared, and the whole matter of its strength remained to be discovered. Some thought that under opposition from democratic groups, the party would find its back to the wall, and would feed on that opposition, being a well-disciplined body. But events took another turn, and now all attention focuses on the question of what is the link between President Vargas and the Integralistas? Will he woo their support or take his own course? In either event, he has the raw materials of a Fascist state. work with, if he chooses.

War to End War . . .

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As 19 nations meet in Brussels on a new peace errand, the remainder comes that while the war of 1914-1918 was organized on an efficient world basis, the ensuing peace on a world basis still remains in the realm of discussion.

In an earlier civilization than this, Rome's famous Janus gates remained open in wartime. They are said to have been closed only twice—once under Augustus and again under Nero.

How often would the modern Janus gates have been closed in the 18 years since the "war to end war"? Not once!

New discontents and new aspirations left over from the World War, as from every war, have bred continuous warfare in one quarter of the world or another.

While the ink was not yet dry on the Geneva covenant to stop war, White Russians were trying to fight their way back into the new revolutionary state, Spain was embroiled with the Riff in Morocco and war had broken out among the leaders of the Arabs. These struggles had not been settled when Russia became involved in fighting with Poland; Turkey was involved with the Armenians; and China began a long course of civil strife.

Another long struggle, between Bolivia and Paraguay, broke out in 1925, and between the two outbreaks the Greeks had been driven out of Asia Minor. Thereafter came in rapid succession the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the rebellion in Spain and the Japanese invasion of North China.

Peace at one time was looked on as a time of rest between wars. Today it is regarded as being the aim of a powerful world organization that must be stronger than the forces making for war.

Nations Mark Armistice Day Seeking Peace in Two Wars

(Continued from Page 1)

centered about the Arch of Triumph. Combining modern troops with former World War fighters, French officials directed a demonstration of the nation's military power. A Senate delegation placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arch of Triumph; Government employees held a service in the Senate palace.

Brussels ceremonies were of similar nature, with King Leopold saluting the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Soldiers and patriotic associations filed past the tomb and torch bearers from all parts of Belgium including the Belgian Congo rekindled its flame. A delegation of British "Old Contemptibles," in Belgium to commemorate the Battle of Mons, participated in the parade.

Armistice Day was a compulsory holiday for the first time in Poland. At the army's invitation, youth organizations took part in the traditional troop review.

No Celebration in Germany

Armistice Day was not celebrated in Germany. Its place has been taken by the Munich "Beer Cellar Putsch" exercises of Nov. 9, marking Chancellor Adolf Hitler's abortive revolt before his subsequent rise to power.

Italy already has had her Armistice Day observance. She commemorated last Wednesday the cessation of fighting on the Italian front. Italian ceremonies commemorating the sixty-eighth birthday of King Victor Emmanuel, were held. The King has occupied the throne for 37 years—longer than any other living European monarch. Troops of the Rome garrison, 10,000 strong, paraded in celebration of the anniversary. They halted in mass formation before the national monument built in honor of the King's grandfather and shouted homage to Premier Mussolini.

Veteran Sees Danger

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11 (AP)—Scott P. Squyres, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said last night this nation's participation in the nine-power-treaty conference means "America is again knocking at the back door of the League of Nations, or some similar association, that can result only in future entanglements and inevitable war."

Mr. Squyres in an Armistice Day message asserted that while "as veterans and as citizens, we heartily disapprove when weak nations are imposed upon by powerful aggressive nations . . . veterans will fight every effort to make Uncle Sam the guardian angel of the world's weak and oppressed nations."

Episode in London

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The silence at the World War cenotaph in Whitehall was broken today by a man who, evading the naval guard, approached the group where King George was standing in prayerful salute.

The man, later identified as an escaped inmate from the Cane Hill Asylum in Surrey, cried, "All this is hypocrisy—you're deliberately preparing for war!" He was taken into custody by mounted police.

Armistice Pause Started in Ireland

By the Associated Press

Belfast, Ire., Nov. 11

Joining in the Armistice Day silence here, today, was the man who is credited with initiating this form of recalling the sacrifices of the World War.

He is Belfast's Lord Mayor, Sir Crawford M'Cullagh.

At his request, there was a five-minute pause beginning at noon on July 12, 1915, in honor of the men of the Thirty-sixth division Royal Irish Rifles regiment who were killed in France.

It was deemed so impressive it was continued annually until after the war.

The late Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, a South African, learned of the tribute and later suggested to King George V that a silence of two minutes on Nov. 11 would make a worthy idea for the whole British Empire.

Sir Percy's relatives treasure a letter sent him from Buckingham Palace in 1920 stating: "The King . . . desires me to assure you that he ever gratefully remembers that the idea of the two minutes pause on Armistice Day was due to your initiation."

Blast at Dublin Castle

DUBLIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—A land mine early today wrecked a section of Dublin Castle once occupied by the British constabulary. The Armistice Day blast demolished the royal coat of arms over the castle doorway.

The blast followed several protests against today's armistice parade. Later the Union Jack was burned publicly by a band of youths outside Trinity College just as the huge crowd there was observing a period of silence.

Democracies at Crossroads

(Continued from Page 1)

obtain Anglo-American guarantees during the Versailles discussions of 1919, and again during the London Arms conference of 1929. But with America and Britain it is different. America, until shocked somewhat at Japan's display of ruthless enterprise in China, which produced an outburst of indignation in President Roosevelt's Chicago speech of Oct. 5, has seen no anti-democratic grouping near enough to seriously disturb her in her old feeling of security and isolation.

Britain's case is more complex, as may be seen in Mr. Eden's insistence on close understanding with France on Monday, and Mr. Chamberlain's equally strong insistence on an understanding with Italy in his Mansion House speech of Tuesday. Her policy crystallized a century ago, when Europe, following the Napoleonic wars, was lined up in two opposing groups, the autocratic monarchies and the liberal states, much as it is today, except that the liberal states, comprising chiefly France, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, were by far the weaker group. At that time Palmerston brought Britain forward as the champion of liberalism and so, by building up the liberals as a counter-check to the autocracies, was able to keep the balance between the two groups in Britain's traditional role of "divide and hold the balance."

Britain Reluctant

The policy enabled Britain to hold a dominating position during the nineteenth century, and she is reluctant to face any steps today, by binding herself too irrevocably to the League—which was never even mentioned in the King's policy speech at the opening of Parliament, Oct. 26—or by affiliating herself finally with the democracies or either of the fascist powers, that would prevent her from retaining the same liberty of action. After forcing through the Nyon agreement in September against Italy's will, followed by Italy's swing over to the tripartite pact, Mr. Chamberlain has shown great eagerness to arrive at a new understanding with Italy, while there is insistent talk of Viscount Halifax heading a mission to Berlin to discuss restoration of colonies.

The Governments of the leading democracies then are disinclined to involve themselves finally in any combination, and a large part of their general public appears to have seen no need for sacrifice in the interest of such a combination.

British Control Lost

But does this loyalty to a policy of independence on the part of Britain and America give promise of security any longer? Viscount Cecil, in Boston yesterday, proclaimed the insecurity of the present balance of powers. The only security, he said, lies in the organization of a powerful bloc of international world citizens. Britain lost her control of the balance in 1914 and has never properly regained it. There seemed to be possibilities of her doing so within the League, especially if she could have reached an understanding with Russia which, holding the gateway to Asia, is a potential check alike to German and Japanese aggression.

This last possibility has been effectually countered by the tripartite agreement of the fascist powers. Russia has pronounced the accord an "unfriendly act" on Italy's part, and all prospects of Britain's maintaining an understanding with Russia, and at the same time keeping friendly relations with the fascist powers, are ruled out. Indeed, it is now the Fascists that have taken over the policy of divide and control with almost breath-taking effect.

In so many words they have announced that they are uniting for a political concept—one that they will make sacrifices for and fight for. They have further made it clear to the democracies that they are antagonistic to the democratic ideals and propose to do their best to stamp them out.

Choice for Democracies

Whether they like it or not, the democracies therefore are compelled to admit that there is a great and increasing force in the world that is attacking, with all the means at its disposal, the ideals that govern their body politic. They are compelled to decide whether those ideals are worth making sacrifices for.

If America finds that Britain is willing to associate itself finally with the Democracies and that it no longer has part of its interest on the Fascist side—while the Nine Power meeting is in progress at Brussels, Britain is arranging to send a diplomtic representative to the Spanish rebels. If Britain, on the other hand, finds that America is willing to make sacrifices to safeguard its ideals, then there is an abundant field for joint action, and for collaboration with democracies in all parts of the world—action which, in few of the dominating economic position of the democracies, could put all necessary restraint on the onrushing flood of Fascism without resort to arms.

But if the leading democracies refuse to acknowledge that their ideals are worth this effort. If they insist on considering their interest as purely national, then the sacrifice must at the other end—some of the democratic ideals must go; some of the Fascist ideals must be accepted as the price of peace with this vigorous and ruthless new power.

Vargas Decrees Ruling Brazil; Debt Suspended

(Continued from Page 1)

stitution," the President's term would end. No provision was made for an unfavorable vote. Meanwhile, Senhor Vargas would rule by decree.

Right to Initiate Bills

The constitution reserved to the Chief Executive the right to initiate legislation and expressly forbade either the Chamber of Deputies or the Federal Council in the bicameral legislature—for which it provided—from initiating financial bills.

The degree of centralization of powers in the executive was indicated by this article:

"The President of the Republic, supreme authority in the state, directs internal and foreign policy, initiates or guides legislative policy of national interest and superintends administration of the country."

It was provided that the President might run for re-election as many times as he chose, and he was expressly authorized to designate the candidate to suceed him if the candidate chosen by a carefully constituted electoral college did not suit him. Under the old Constitution Senhor Vargas could not have been re-elected.

The President himself disclosed that fear of armed revolution inspired, in part, his swift moves beginning with declaration of a state of war Oct. 2 and cuminating in the proclamation of the new Constitution. His explanation developed the thesis of class struggle emanating from modern party politics.

"In these circumstances the capacity of the regime to resist disintegration disappears and the peaceful dispute at the polls is transferred to the field of aggressive turbulence and clashes of arms," the President said.

"World Menaces" Cited

He spoke of "new party forms rising throughout the world" which "endanger our institutions, requiring urgent reinforcement of central government."

The President said the 1934 constitution was "based on classic molds of liberalism," but showed "regrettable failings" and was "aimed at a reality that no longer existed."

Senhor Vargas touched on the problem presented by Jose Antonio Flores da Cunha, who, before he was deposed as Governor of Rio Grande do Sul, was master of a private army believed to number 30,000. Senhor Flores da Cunha had been the chief supporter of Senhor de Salles Oliveira, whose presidential candidacy President Vargas called a "timid attempt" at democracy.

"The electoral preparations were replaced in certain states by military preparations which caused graver damage than the nation already had suffered because of the uncertainty and instability created by factious agitation," the President declared.

Senhor Vargas said amortization and interest payments on Brazil's foreign debts was suspended because of the nation's unfavorable trade balance and would remain suspended "until it may be possible to adjust the obligations without bleeding or impoverishing our economic organization."

Kinsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

coln and Roosevelt families will be announced, it was said.

Miss Mabel T. R. Washburn, president of the National Historical Society, has become an associate life member. The president of the organization, Mr. Shrigley, a teacher at Riverdale Country School here, is a collateral of the Cleveland, Pierce, Hayes, Garfield and Franklin D. Roosevelt families.

"The purposes," Mr. Shrigley said, "are to discover and publish genealogical records of the Presidents' families; to foster the writing of accurate biographies of the Presidents; to establish citizenship schools and forums; to furnish scholarship funds for young men and women who intend to pursue government and political careers; to collect a library of Presidentiana, and to celebrate significant events in the lives of the Presidents.

"The Kinsmen have received several gifts, among which are autographed letters and portraits of Presidents, books and old records. The first scholarships to Yale and Harvard will be awarded for the coming year."

According to Mr. Shrigley, the organization will seek to give a fresh impetus to patriotic activities of a practical nature. Among its most worthwhile aims, he lists that which concerns itself with the education of youth. College students who want to go into government work will be helped, the scholarships to be awarded not to members, but on the basis of proficiency and need. The publishing of brief biographies of the Presidents will be sponsored.

Navy Increasing Diesels

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen reported today that the navy was fast replacing gasoline engines with diesel motors in its scores of power boats, with gratifying results.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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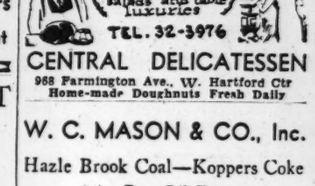

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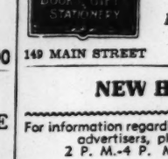
87-89 West Main Street Phone 2989

HELEN PHILLIPS


Christmas Cards
Unique Gifts
Books not in stock gladly ordered.
149 MAIN STREET PHONE 124

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Electrol Oil Burner
$11.50 per month
*275-gal. Tank
*and one year's supply of oil.
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS

MANHATTAN
Dyers and Cleaners
"Our Work Speaks for Itself"
50 Ashmun Street 7-4111

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
A Shop Men Enjoy
162 ORANGE STREET

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Unusual
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Make Your Selection Early
Munson Gallery
275 ORANGE STREET

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale!
DRESSES, $10.95
Regularly $14.50 to $20
Silks, Wools, Velvets
for Daytime and Sports Wear
H. Frankel & Sons

THE WORSTED-TEX SUIT AT $40
THE WINTER-TEX OVERCOAT AT $45
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC

The Wallingford Bank and Trust Co.
Christmas Club
Commercial, Savings, Trust
Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service

The Kingsbury Shop
Utmost in Fine Tailoring Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171
WALK-OVER SHOES
Largest selections in lower Connecticut
at ~~6.95~~ to ~~10.50~~

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
36 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW THINGS for the Little Folks
Our Infants' and Children's Section offers Mothers a wide variety for selection in all things for the Babies.
We are most particular in our buying for the little tots—Particular as to quality—particular as to how nicely they are made, and particular to sell them at an always reasonable price.
Bring the Youngsters Here and Get Them Fitted Out for Winter
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.

Ladies' and Men's
Felt Hats Renovated
Shoes Dyed Any Color
Olympia Hat Cleaning and Shoe Repairing Company
26 BANK STREET Phone 4-9443

Real French Macasite Pins with Your Own Initials
4.50 up
Sugenheimer's, Inc.
64 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

Let the Cold Winds Blow!
Any boy will be warm if he wears one of our
Tweeduroy Jackets
with wool plaid linings $4.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

St. Regis Restaurant
Mgr. L. A. Chronis
Delicious Foods
Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET
Smart "dressy" fashions for informal and formal social functions and Thanksgiving activities.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LITTLE TABLES
make a home livable. We have large assortments.

WM. P. STEIN CO.
225 W. Saratoga Street Plaza 3386

FANCY CAKES GLASER FANCY ICES
Confectioner and Caterer
Catering to Weddings Our Specialty
320-322 E. North Ave.
Phone Unv. 3612

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Have You Ever Visited Our Suite of
Model Rooms
Completely Furnished on the Fourth Floor
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

HICKEY-FREEMAN
TOPCOATS—SUITS
STETSON HATS—GLOVES
Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 State Street, Albany

AUBURN

Fine Clothing
Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
Nettleton Shoes Interwoven Hose
EGBERTS AUBURN NEW YORK

Try DAIRYLEA
Ice Cream
Richer and Creamier
Phone 2475

Are You Particular About a Cleaning Service?
Look Your Best
Use Our Service Regularly
Chatfield's 1 MARY ST. Phone 1797

BINGHAMTON

Barnes Flower Shop
RIVIERA BUILDING
Flowers for Gifts or Decorations for the Thanksgiving Table
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Phone 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET
OUR SHOES
combine comfort with elegance. Our salesmen are expert registered fitters. Fittings may be verified by X-Ray.
HOSIERY *and* BAGS
to harmonize with costume or shoes.

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Thanksgiving Linens and China
Prepare now for the great festive occasion of the fall season. Special Linen and Housewares Sales now in progress.
at
McLEAN'S

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

BRONXVILLE

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware Paint Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND ANY TIME ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City Mott Haven 9-6145 Yonkers 4883

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1

85c-$1
Also 50c Supper
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

HELP
Your Hair Enhance Your Beauty
All branches of Beauty Culture
Individual Attention
Martha's Beauty Salon
15 Park Place Tel. 6030

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BOOKS
Select Personal Christmas Cards Now
Renting Library
Miss Williams Shop
81 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3379

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road

Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0750

The Smith Company
PRINTING
1190 Hertel Ave. Riverside 6667

AAA COAL & COKE CO.

Try our Laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
Phone JE 1580

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

McPherson Service Station
SOCONY Socony Mobilgas & Mobiloil
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
1432 Delaware Ave., North of Delavan

CORTLAND

First National Bank of Cortland
CORTLAND, N. Y.
Ask About Our Convenient Checking Accounts
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Order Christmas Photos
NOW!
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right
PHONE 2044-J

CORTLAND—HOMER

'blue coal'
Lumber and Building Supplies
65 Years Serving Cortland County
MAXSON & STARIN
Phone 52 Homer, N. Y.

ELMIRA

Sheehan Dean & Co.
INCORPORATED
Serving Elmira Since 1888

Werdenberg's
Men's and Boys' Wear
Main and Water Streets

Gosper-Kelly Co., Inc.
260 North Main St.
Elmira, N. Y.
Shoes and Hosiery

GLOVERSVILLE

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

Special Showing
Dining Room Suites
for Thanksgiving at the
WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance—Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Make this a happy
Thanksgiving
by serving
Birdseye Frosted Turkey
Collins & Stilwell

HAROLD AYRES
Electric Wiring
Fixtures and Appliances
137 SECOND AVE. Phone 4216

YOLANDE Underwear
and
NAT LEWIS Bags
at
The Linen and Craft Shop

Place your order NOW *for a*
Thanksgiving Turkey
Early orders receive best selection.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

C. J. STONER STUDIO
C. J. STONER, A. I. D.
Interior Decorators and Furniturers
"Complete Interiors"
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

H. I. ABDELLA
Dividend Days
Triple Savings

FARHART GARAGE
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
GLOVERSVILLE 4034 JOHNSTOWN 646

JAMESTOWN

Stock Up With
Thanksgiving Linens
at
Abrahamson-Bigelow's
West Third Street

KENMORE

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

The WIGGERY INC.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

Kenmore Haberdashery
INCORPORATED
2874 Delaware Ave.
PHONE DE. 0483 OPEN EVENINGS
Men's and Boys' Apparel at Popular Prices
Rugby Sweaters, Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Hose

VIOLA STEVENS
2828 DELAWARE AVENUE
Hats and Accessories
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evenings.

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larch. 2068
Eloyse Haley
HAIRDRESSER
1936 Palmer Ave., Larchmont

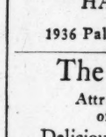
The Candy Box
Attractive Gift Boxes of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
60c lb
A large selection of Hard Candies
1933-A PALMER AVE.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY


Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

WESTINGHOUSE
Kitchen-Proved Refrigerator brings a new standard of refigerator value
WESTMINSTER
SALES AND SERVICE
Radio Repairing—Oil Burning Service
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

John Berger, Prop.
Tel. Cedarhurst 1716
CHATEAU MARKET
Select Meats
Poultry and Provisions
STATION PLAZA

Sheffield Farms Co., Inc.
MR. D. BENSON, Mgr.
Complete Line of Fancy Groceries and Dairy Products
Broadway and Franklin Street
Tel. FRANKLIN 1535

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 1-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE
of EARLY FALL DRESSES
The BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday
SINCE 1925

HAROLD'S
Our Dry Cleaning is DISTINCTLY Different—Done in our own Plant on Premises
136-90 Roosevelt Ave. Independ. 3-1544

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

Quality Photography
Portraiture at Home or Studio
Commercial Photography
Restoring old pictures
North Shore Studios
152-09 NORTHERN BLVD. Ind. 3-1006

FRANK H. CORDTMEYER AGENCY
Insurance
Service
Personal attention to your requirements.
Lido Blvd. Point Lookout, L. I. L. B. 823
Evenings 34-01 Parsons Blvd. Fl. 9-1759

FOREST HILLS

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6212

Authorized Ford *Dealer*
Christensen and Weiss Motors, Inc.
(Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Rego Park)
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
Bou. 8-8881

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6662

FREEPORT

ZERONE ANTI-FREEZE
FORD SALES and SERVICE
LUBRICATION and REPAIRS
SINCLAIR SERVICE STATION
HARRIGAN & BONNIWELL, Props.
Grove St., cor. Merrick Rd., Freeport

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Ave.
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

GREAT NECK

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our HOME PLANNERS' SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS • OIL BURNERS
HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

OMAN BROS. & CO., Inc.
Automobile Electricians
Exide Batteries
Hempstead 7700 236 Main Street

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

WALL PAPER C. J. WILLIAMS AND PAINT Est. 1895
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

J. WINKENBACH
Groceries and Delicatessen
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
162 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7834

SALE
SWEATERS—SKIRTS
$2.88 (Values to $5.00)
CAROL GREEN'S
Hempstead's Newest Specialty Shop
Bags, Belts, Corsets, Flowers, Lingerie, Robes, Sportswear.

COOPER'S
53 MAIN STREET Hempstead 121
Music, Radio, Sporting Goods.
Washing Machines, Ironers, Refrigerators

Grant's Hempstead Headquarters
for Thrifty Shoppers
You will spend less money, buy more gifts, if you make your selection from our wide variety of practical lines.
W. T. Grant Co. 36 Main St.

Wadsworth Service Station
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
FULTON AVE. and FRONT ST.
STANDARD PRODUCTS
Hempstead 5205 West Hempstead

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Let us supply you with your Thanksgiving needs—
Roasters, Aluminum Wear, Cutlery, etc.
S. RUBIN
HARDWARE
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards
Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-5391 Adjoining Public Library

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

RODERICK'S
Sales RADIO *Service*
PROMPT SERVICE
HAvemeyer 9-5555-6 37-41 82nd St.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $37.50

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 0-0909

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food
Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner week days 75c
Sunday 75c and 1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, Etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Ph. Lyn 6346
Lynbrook
3 BLOCKS WEST 5 CORNERS

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
88 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 3155

I. Jacobson & Son
Department Store
Start Your Christmas Shopping Early
We will hold any Christmas purchase with a small deposit.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

RUTH E. BRADFORD

Exclusive Millinery
Different—Original—Smart—$1.95 and $2.95
Also Phoenix Hose, Hand Bags, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry.
Atlantic Avenue near Union Avenue

PATCHOGUE

THIS and THAT SHOP
52 NORTH OCEAN AVE.
Gifts of Quality
QUARTERLY REST
PRICE 85 CENTS
Mail orders filled

IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT
Do your Christmas shopping here.
Gifts, Antique Glassware, Toys and many inexpensive things.
COME IN AND BROWSE AROUND

JAMES G. SHAND
Patchogue and Bayport
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-9996

MODERN

25c BEAUTY SHOP
All Forms of Beauty Culture
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Nat. City Bank Bldg.
206 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park

COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
Hats, $1.95
PHILECE GOWNS
Queens Theatre Building
Queens Village, N. Y.

"blue coal"—Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL
of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

'blue coal'—Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich. brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
128-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-8861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
Caterers
A dinner of the better kind
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-4001

checker pastry shop
Pies made to order. Delicious home-made cookies of unusual design.
LUNCHEON DINNER 5:30 to 8 P. M.
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

SCHICK SHAVER
An ideal gift
*LIPSCHUTZ *Stationers*
114-10 JAMAICA AVE. Clev. 3-9067

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8360
"No connection with any other store"

A Favorite Stocking with our quality-loving customers
Three different types—
4-Thread, Sheer; 3-Thread, sheerer still; 7-Thread, service sheer.
89c a pair
HANDAL
116-16 JAMAICA AVENUE

BERTINO'S
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Have Your Hair Permanently Waved Now for Thanksgiving.
114TH ST., near Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill 2-4208

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

MEN'S WEAR
Ready for Your Approval
Our New Line of
Gent's Furnishings and Hats
Plesser & Sons
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE

- Radios
- Oil Burners
- Electric Refrigerators

Installation and Maintenance Service
C. M. PERRIN
Established 1918
8722 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 7-0617-8

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HENRY HEISSENBUTTEL'S DELICATESSEN
86-18 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2005

Riverhead-Southampton

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
Silverware — Glassware Repairing and Remodeling
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3742
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R. V. C. 3677

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

Come in and view our beautiful assortment of Christmas Cards
The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
Wm. S. Ring, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.
Tel. R. V. C. 438

THE RUG STORE

Headquarters for Armstrong's Linoleum and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
274 Merrick Road
Rockville Centre
Long Island
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

ECKHOFF'S

Special Assorted Nuts for Thanksgiving
28 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

NEW AND REBUILT
WASHING MACHINES
Liberal Allowance for Old Washer, Expert Service
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. PARK at GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

ST. ALBANS

WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting Plumbing
Sorensen's
Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

SCHICK SHAVER
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 89

Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

THE York Shoe STORE
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys and Girls
14 South Fourth Ave. Oakwood 7296

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Berey
Craftsman of Reliability in Furs
Custom Work Our Specialty
49½ Prospect Avenue at Crary
Oakwood 2554

DRESSES—$6.95, $19.95
COATS and 3 P. SUITS
10.95, 69.50
NADEL'S
41 South Fourth Ave.
OPEN THURS. and SAT. EVENINGS

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4303

Monogrammed Stationery
New Styles New Colors
48-Hour Service
No Die Necessary
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oak. 7410

James D. Rough Edith C. Barietta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

"Ethel Black Smith"
230 So. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
HATS $1.95
The same exclusive styles and high quality at our original price.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEWBURGH

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

KENDALL OIL — SUNOCO OILS — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

WOLKOFF FUR SHOP
Remodeling
Storage Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
15 Colden Street Tel. 835

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs
Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

A New
Men's Wear Shop
Your Inspection Is Cordially Invited
T. A. FARRINGTON
54 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap

INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
NEW ROCHELLE 2320

Rudolph HAIRDRESSER, INC.
PERMANENT WAVER
374 North Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Near Lockwood Ave.

Oriental & Domestic Rugs
We buy, sell, clean and repair.
CASPARIAN'S
Oriental Rug Shop
N. R. 5965
706 North Ave., New Rochelle

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

CHRYSANTHEMUMS *for* THANKSGIVING
Phone Us. Larchmont 81, If Inconvenient to Call
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes Famous Makes
$3.95—$6.95
Values up to 18.50
Sizes 3 to 10—Width AAA-C
N. R. 4003 40 Division Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (near Huguenot)

Martin Shop

SLIP COVERS
UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES
363 North Avenue
Foot of Lockwood Ave.—Tel. N. R. 1466

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
The "DINNER AT HOME" Atmosphere
We Feature Homemade Cakes and Pastry
LUNCHEON 35-.65
DINNER 65-.75
SUNDAY DINNER 85
COR. HUGUENOT and CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

In Our
UPHOLSTERY
and GENERAL INTERIORS
We embody a rare combination . . .
GOOD CRAFTSMANSHIP PLUS REASONABLE PRICES
OPENDACK'S, Inc.
PHONE 4380 NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUKE
FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
Flowers—Fruit—Groceries
336 Flatbush Av. Cor. Sterling Pl.
STERLING 3-8742

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.
WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered

HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge.
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

BENI
of
FIFTH AVENUE
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving a Specialty
545 Fifth Avenue
Corner 45th Street
MUrray Hill 6-3340—3872
Mr. Beni Formerly With Best & Co.

DR. THEODORE COHEN
Optometrist
The Murray, 66 Park Ave.
CAL. 5-0022 and CAL. 5-8319
By Appointment

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
80 West 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
SCHROEDER BROS.
1597 Flatbush Ave. MA. 6-7620

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.
WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered

HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
SCHROEDER BROS.
1597 Flatbush Ave. MA. 6-7620

Manhattan

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141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
80 West 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE.
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET INCORPORATED
1316 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

Elderfield-Hartshorn Hardware Co.
FIRST AND FALLS STREET
The hardware store where you can obtain almost anything you need in Hardware. Paints and Varnishes, Kitchen Utensils, Electric Appliances, Lighting Fixtures, Electric Refrigerators, Ironers, Washers and Ranges, Plumbing and Heating Supplies.

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 FIFTH AVENUE
Buy Your Christmas Gifts Here
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL Paint, Schick Shavers, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

Give a Book for Christmas
Order in Advance at
PELHAM STATIONERS
89 WOLF'S LANE
Christmas Greeting Cards
Fine Stationery Rental Library
Party Necessities Phone Pelham 2886

Shop Where You See This Sign
AT THIS MAYFLOWER STATION
EASY TERMS
On Tires Batteries Radios Accessories
Mayflower Stations, Inc.
151 Wolf's Lane Tel. Pelham 0465

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL, REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

PORT CHESTER

LARRY
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Expert
HAIR CUTTING FACIALS
FINGER WAVES and MARCELS
220 Westchester Ave. Tel. 3467 Port Chester

The Morley Markets, Inc.
33 North Main Street
MEATS FISH
Poultry and Provisions

POUGHKEEPSIE

Only the *BEST*
Is Good Enough for Monitor Readers
The KARMELKORN *Shop*
15 ACADEMY STREET

Emmadine Farms
INCORPORATED
715 Main Street N. Cedar St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Beacon, N. Y.
Phone 5399 Phone 197

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Phone 6160
B & M FOOD MARKET
469 MAIN STREET

Pre-Holiday
SALE
of
BETTER COATS .....$14.95 up
DRESSES .....$3.95 up
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET

Women's Neckwear
49c - 59c
Regular 1.00
The Wallace Co

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home-Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY PLATT & CO.
SALE of Lined Gloves
For Men—For Women
For Yourself—For Gifts
SAVINGS AS HIGH AS 40%

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow
We ask your patronage MAIN 18

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PARTY, N. B. C. Red Network, SUNDAY—9 to 10 P. M.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
RESTAURANT CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
THIRTY EIGHT EAST AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Depole Produce Market
30 Garth Road. Telephone Scarsdale 4400
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
Use Domino Cane Sugar for Canning and Preserving

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice.-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

Kayser "Woolly" Underwear
Corsets and Brassieres
YOLAN'S
Barbizon Slips and Nightgowns
Theatre Bldg., 80 Garth Road
Tel. Scars. 5244

The De Lorme GOWN SHOP
65 Garth Road *Hosiery*
Scarsdale, N. Y. *Millinery*
Tel. Scarsdale 4584 *Handbags*
Clearance of All 2 and 3-Piece Suits

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished
PHONE 4-4811

It's Never Too Early to Order Christmas Cards
Our Samples Are Ready
Union Book Company, Inc.
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

HARRY H. HARTMAN
Counsellor At Law
841 O. C. S. Bank Building
Tel. 2-1173

Frederick W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers Moderately Priced
124 E. Washington St. Tel. 2-4421

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

WOOD GLASS CO.
Storm Sash
All Glazed Sash Are Waterproofed
127 James Street Tel. 2-1107

UTICA

INSURANCE
Fire * Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N. Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
Authorized General Electric Sales and Service
301-307 Columbia Street Phone 25139

Pittsburgh Paints
Auto Glass Replacement
Artist Materials
THE GURLEY COMSTOCK CORP.
14-18 ELIZABETH STREET
Phone 4-5175

The Linen Shoppe
R. A. TEFFT
DRESSES — COATS
MILLINERY
Open Evenings
Tel. 4-1913 324 Square Street

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1577-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
We Carry Many Food Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Dairy and Delicatessen
105 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

For Christmas—WATCHES

Hamilton—Bulova—Gruen—Elgin
Parker—Longines—Waltham
Budget Plan If Desired
Meyer-Gordon, Inc.
Over 33 Years in the Jewelry Business at
125 Main Street
Capitol Typewriter Company

Plymouth Hat Shop
A New Shop With a New Policy
Exclusive Millinery at a Popular Price
ALL HATS $2.95
Open Saturday Eve. Till 9 P. M.
191 MAMARONECK AVE.

$1 a Week Buys a
ROYAL
THE ONLY PORTABLE WITH TOUCH CONTROL
Trade-mark for key-tension device.

5-7 Grove Street, White Plains
Tel. W. P. 9743—9744
313 North Avenue, New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3797

"Wearing daringly *Casual* Hats styled or selected by Ann Ross is really grand, wholesome fun."
We Also Specialize in "Teen-Age" Hats That Are Different.
Casual Hat Shop
66 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
For White Plains and Vicinity
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

UNITED SERVICE MOTORS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
We Know Our Business
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
Ooops!

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Needed: A Catspaw

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
License to Kill!

—Marcus in New York Times
A Strange Animal in Their Midst!

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
Can't Talk

Jest a Minute

"Sometimes I wonder what would become of you if you didn't have me to rustle up business for you."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Obeying Bylaws

Question: A bylaw reads in part as follows: "The board shall appoint . . . a librarian and assistants . . . for a term of one year, subject to reappointment for only one more consecutive term."

One assistant is now serving her third consecutive year. When the president of the board was reminded that it conflicted with the bylaw, it was stated that the rule applied only to the librarian. I am very glad to have this assistant serve; but I cannot see otherwise than that the bylaw applies to the librarian and assistants alike, and feel that such a bylaw, where the membership is small, should be changed rather than disregarded each time appointments are made.

Answer: You are right. If conditions make it difficult to adhere strictly to a bylaw, it should be amended. Bylaws constitute the basis of an organization. To ignore them is to undermine the foundation on which the organization rests.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

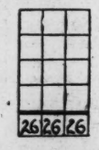
Cryptogram

A quotation by Lord Chesterfield forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"STAR BCRA CDEFGCD HTIJ ARFKL BIK BNNHGZBRGTI; OFR RPD STAR FADQFH TQ BHH, RPBR TQ NHDBAGIJ, TIHL RPD KDAGCD."

Total Twenty-Six

Try arranging the 12 digits (1 to 12 inclusive), in the 12 spaces in the sketch below so that each vertical column will total 26.



Letter Juggling

A New York City reader suggests forming two words of opposite meanings from the following 6 letters. Use all 6 letters in each word:

E D N U I T

The Well-Dressed Man

A man has 5 coats, 6 vests, and 8 pairs of trousers. In how many different suits may he appear?

Bays of the World

Can you correctly locate the 10 bays listed below? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Biscay	New Jersey	
2	Hudson	Massachusetts	
3	Narraganselt	France-Spain	1
4	Manila	Ireland	
5	Barnegat	India-Siam	
6	Hawke	Rhode Island	
7	Casco	Canada	
8	Buzzards	Philippine Isls.	
9	Bengal	Maine	
10	Galway	New Zealand	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Photographic Treasure

A form of treasure hunt which we have found to be lots of fun is one in which photographs are used as clues. The hunt may be staged over a wide area to be traversed in automobiles, or it may be accomplished by foot in the neighboring few blocks. We use the university campus because of the familiarity of most of the buildings, benches, trees, and signs.

We first decide on the number of persons to be invited, and then split them into parties of four. In preparation, one person takes all the pictures, and the amount of ingenuity displayed in the selection of hiding places has been remarkable. Not only signs, steps, trees, buildings, walls, but also writing is photographed, in which the clues are hidden. In each picture is shown a box containing the picture of the next hiding place.

By careful planning the parties can be made to follow different routes, visiting in different order the various hiding places. The last clue, leading them back to the starting place, states the parcels of food each must bring to the marshmallow roast in the hills afterwards.—Tom S., Berkeley, Calif.

Warning

In the competition of national civilizations, civilization itself is in danger.—A. Schweitzer.

The Lesson

...onitor Camera Club From June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Quotation for Today

THE block of granite which was an obstacle in the path of the weak, becomes a stepping-stone in the path of the strong.—CARLYLE.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.

At Otterbay on Long Island in the Province of New York there is a very good Falling Hill to be Let or Sold...
AMERICA'S FIRST ADVERTISEMENT
APPEARED IN THE BOSTON NEWS LETTER— MAY 1-8, 1704
THE LARGEST INDUSTRIAL SOURCE OF NATIONAL INCOME IS MANUFACTURING
2520 IS DIVISIBLE BY ANY NUMBER FROM ONE TO NINE — THIS CAN NOT BE DONE WITH ANY OTHER SMALLER NUMBER
HET

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brevities

Whitsitt Impress: What this country needs is a national holiday following holidays in which to recoup from the holidays.

Punch (C): Some people, according to a musician, buy a piano only to help fill up a room. Quite often of course it has the opposite effect.

St. Louis Star-Times: The only way a farmer can get permanent farm relief is for him to sell the farm.

Milwaukee Journal: The young man who is coming to see our daughter surely does enjoy life. He gets a big laugh out of everything he says. O. W. Holmes.

In Lighter Vein

Two Sizes Larger

"Heard the lastest news about Newrich?"

"No—what now?"

"He bought a Louis XIV bed, but it was too small for him, so he sent it back and asked for a Louis XVI."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Recognition

A certain famous film star visited the Highlands and stopped for refreshment at a farmhouse. She was given some milk in a little bowl and while she was drinking it a pig trotted up to her.

"See," she explained, delighted, "even the leetle peeg he recognise me."

"It's no' you he recognises," said the farm-wife, "it's his wee bowlie."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Children's Hair Ornaments

A person handy with a coping saw may find the making and selling of little ornaments for children's hair an easy and interesting way of adding a few dollars to the budget.

Tiny Scotties, butterflies, colonial ladies, flowers, etc., are cut from veneer wood with a coping saw; and these are soldered to bobby pins! A small groove is made in the wrong side of the ornament with a penknife and a few drops of liquid solder are dropped in the groove. (This may be bought in tubes from the paint or hardware store, and is very easy to use.)

Bobby pins have a thin surface coating which resists solder. This is overcome by sandpapering slightly the part touching the solder.

Almost all of the ornaments are painted over all with just one color—silhouette fashion.—Mrs. Leona A. M. P., Philadelphia.

Borrowed Thoughts

It is not strange that remembered ideas should often take advantage of the crowd of thoughts and smuggle themselves in as original.—Honest thinkers are always stealing unconsciously from each other.—Our minds are full of waifs and estrays which we think our own.—Innocent plagiarism turns up everywhere.—O. W. Holmes.

He May Have Played One Gently

"How many football games did you play in while you were at college?"

"Roughly, about twelve."

"How many all told?"

The Ham in Ours Is Photographed On

"Now that the 'chef' at the corner lunchroom has become an amateur magician," a co-worker reports, "we are getting sleight-of-ham sandwiches."

—Le Canard Enchain, Paris

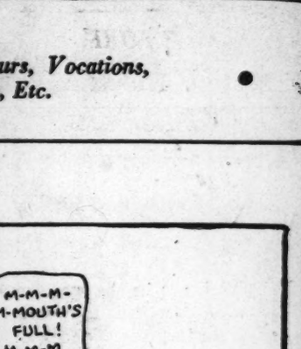
"You have wrecked the furniture and burnt the house . . . What have you to say?"

"I claim belligerent rights."

Jack in the Corner

Monitor Camera Club From Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Shanghai Hero

Shanghai

Sixteen-year-old Valentine Holdosi, a Hungarian lad with a deep love for animals, is being hailed as a hero of the Shanghai hostilities.

At his home in the Yangtzepoo area of Shanghai, Valentine kept a number of pets, including two dogs, a tame chicken, and some canaries. When the home seemed certain to be in the center of impending battles between Japanese and Chinese armed forces, Valentine and his mother left two days of food supply and plenty of water for their pets, and started to explore a way out of the area of hostilities. They were able at last to reach safety south of the Soochow Creek, but they could not get back; and even the Settlement police were unable to reach their home on Thorburn Road.

Young Valentine was not stopped, however. Determined to rescue his dumb friends, he started off in the opposite direction and entered Nantao, Chinese territory south of the French Concession, which in turn lies south of the Settlement. Then he crossed the Whangpoo River eastward and went north through wartorn Pootung, which has been the scene of frequent shelling by Japanese warships on the Whangpoo. After passing several miles beyond his home, he crossed the Whangpoo westward, and by a devious route progressed southward to his home.

There he found dogs, chicken, and canaries safe, but with oil and tar already spread about by incendiaries ready to set the house on fire as part of the Japanese plan of burning the area to dislodge Chinese snipers. Valentine took all his pets again through the course he first followed in getting out, and near the creek he found a policeman who helped them all reach safety.

Daily Anecdote

'Art for Forty

Dr. Hans von Bulow, an outstanding pianist of the last century, was a man of strong personality and very decided opinions. It is related of him that once, meeting an uncongenial acquaintance who accosted him with, "Ha Dr. von Bulow, I'll wager you don't recognize me," he replied, "Sir, you have won your wager," raised his hat, and walked on.

A fierce blizzard raged on the day set for von Bulow's recital in Boston, and the streets were almost impassable. So, when the pianist stepped on to the platform he found, scattered about Music Hall, some 40 persons in an auditorium capable of holding nearly 3000.

Von Bulow came to the front of the platform and said that it was the most flattering experience of his artistic career to see so many who had come out on such a night, to hear him.

"If you will come and sit near together," he said, "we shall be able to keep one another and the music, warm."

Von Bulow never played better than in this intimate recital, and the audience went away delighted with his affability and artistry.

Odds and Ends

Oak Bon Bons

Candy made of wood is being exhibited in Germany.

Losing Height

Mount Whitney, highest peak in the United States, has lost 15 feet of height in the past 1,000,000 years.

Greatest Desert Collection

Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, Calif., has the greatest collection of desert plants in the world.

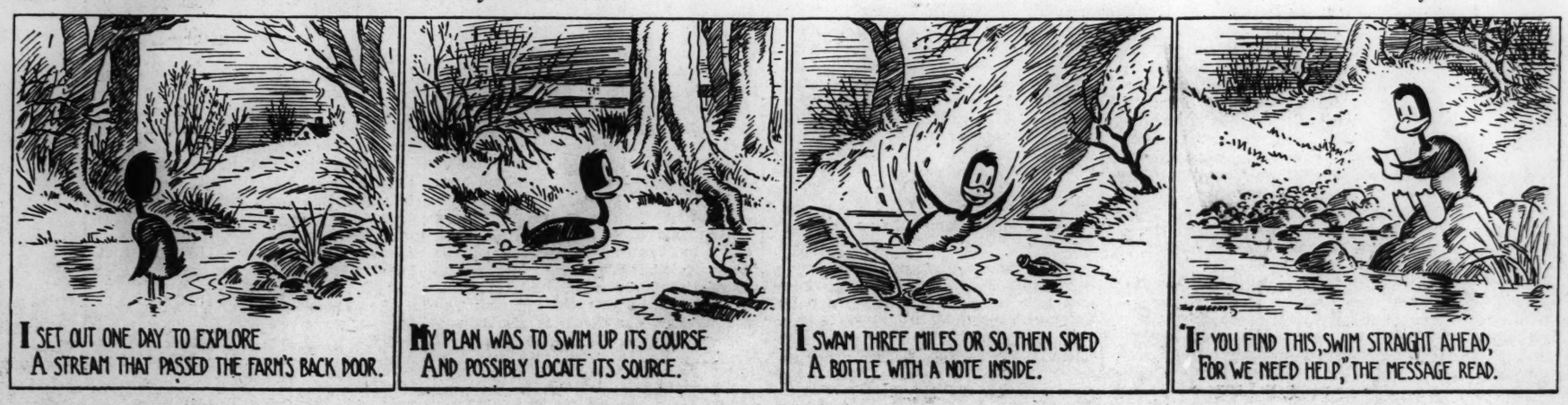
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sad Mistake*

By LE PELLEY

OH, HUM
YELLOWVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL
IT'S MIGHTY STRANGE NOBODY'S AT SCHOOL YET — I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT !!
HELLO, TUBBY — WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE ?
WHERE IS EVERYBODY ??
DO YOU NOT REMEMBER THE TEACHER CALLED A HOLIDAY TODAY — ? YOU NEED NOT HAVE COME !!
CAN YOU IMAGINE ME MAKING A MISTAKE LIKE THAT

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Mysterious Note*

By THE HAGERS


I SET OUT ONE DAY TO EXPLORE A STREAM THAT PASSED THE FARM'S BACK DOOR.
MY PLAN WAS TO SWIM UP ITS COURSE AND POSSIBLY LOCATE ITS SOURCE.
I SWAM THREE MILES OR SO, THEN SPIED A BOTTLE WITH A NOTE INSIDE.
"IF YOU FIND THIS, SWIM STRAIGHT AHEAD, FOR WE NEED HELP," THE MESSAGE READ.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Joseph's Tomb

On the outskirts of the village of Nablus—the ancient Shechem—rises a small, domed structure which is honored by Jews and Samaritans, by Christians and Moslems alike, as the tomb of the patriarch Joseph.

We are informed in Gen. 33:18-20 that when Jacob lived for a time in the vicinity he purchased from the "children of Hamor" "a parcel of a field, where he had spread his tent," and that there he erected an altar; and we are told that after Joseph had passed on in Egypt, the children of Israel "embalmed him" (Gen. 50:26), and eventually, in accord with a request which he had made of them, they buried "the bones of Joseph" in the "parcel of ground which Jacob bought of the sons of Hamor" (Josh. 24:32).

In the immediate neighborhood of this tomb is Jacob's well, the scene of Jesus' conversation with the woman of Samaria (John 4:5f.).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Most arts require long study and application; but the most useful of all, that of pleasing, only the desire."

Total Twenty-Six: Here is one way:

1	2	3
6	5	4
7	9	8
12	10	11
26	26	26

Letter Juggling: United, untied.

The Well-Dressed Man: 240.

Bays of the World: Biscay—France-Spain; Hudson—Canada; Narraganselt—Rhode Island; Manila—Philippine Isls.; Barnegat—New Jersey; Hawke—New Zealand; Casco—Maine; Buzzards—Massachusetts; Bengal—India-Siam; Galway—Ireland.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fascism Discovers America

FOR those in the western hemisphere who dreamed they were insulated from the direct shock of extremisms in Europe and the Far East, the news from Brazil must come like a cold shower. The first corporative state along the modern streamlines of the European dictatorships, and possibly linked to them, has been formed out of an American Republic.

The significance of the event is not so much in the impairment of a semi-democracy there, for a very poor semblance of the democratic process exists in many of the American nations today; in some, outright dictatorships are habitual. It is rather the evidence of intensive boring from within by Italian, German and Japanese agents along familiar lines of "peaceful penetration," which confronts the now joint Monroe Doctrine of all the Americas with something very close to a violation of its spirit.

It is worth noting that the Buenos Aires conference of last December did not confine itself to a declaration along the lines of President Roosevelt's proposal to consult, if outside nations, "driven by war madness or land hunger, might seek to commit acts of aggression against us." The conference also farsightedly joined in a formal condemnation of "interference by one state in the affairs, internal or external, of another." Abundant evidence of the great lengths to which this sort of interference has been carried in Brazil by the three signatories to the anti-communist agreement is furnished by the series of uncensored dispatches from Rio de Janeiro, appearing currently in the news columns of this newspaper.

There are some in the Americas who will blanch before this seeming arrival in the western world of the "cold putsch" process, as the German term has it, but there is not so much cause for alarm as these would suppose. The link between President Vargas and the "anti-Comintern" powers is as yet obscure, and there is reason to suppose that the three interested powers will not find it easy to avoid rivalries among themselves. In any case, it is not likely that a Brazilian dictatorship would be content to take orders from abroad.

Moreover, the limits to the export of a particularized national doctrine are not generally recognized in these days of its early flush. By the sheer mechanics of the situation, in order to expand beyond its borders and sovereignty, such a doctrine must first convince; extremist creeds must make themselves so attractive that enough free men will become voluntary converts. In the first impetus of post-war panaceas, to be sure, under the hypnotic enthusiasm of the new propaganda technique, indoctrination of this sort made striking advances. But to each fresh assault on its liberties, the free mind builds fresh resistance. In each new siege of a country, the tricks of pressure suasion become more obvious; organized opposition becomes more alert and telling in its appeal; there is a diminishing return to the propagandists.

In its simplest form, the issue raised by peaceful penetration in Brazil, as in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Spain or elsewhere, is between free thinking and the control of one man's mind by the dogmas of another. The progress of civilization testifies that in such a conflict freedom of thought in the end has the victory.

This fact, however, does not absolve the democracies among the American nations, as in Europe, from hastening the process of moral enfranchisement by every legitimate means. They are confronted with Latin-American countries having strong national and class prejudices into whose channels extremism can run like quicksilver, if the Brazil incident is allowed to start a panic.

The democracies can consult diplomatically, though formal action had best proceed cautiously. They can intensify the spread of knowledge as a counteractive to propaganda, as Britain and the United States reportedly intend to by short wave radio to Latin America. Cultural exchanges were planned at the Buenos Aires conference. They should be expanded to the limit. The democracies can study to make a better example of their use of democracy and freedom at home. Above all, at this period of high tempers, they can avoid falling into the pit of blind hate, directed either against fascism or communism. They must resist fear with reason. To abdicate largeness of spirit is for democracy to discredit its followers and betray its cause.

American Mediation?

MOVES on the diplomatic chessboard habitually mean more than meets the eye. A few days ago German reports that Japan was seeking German mediation of the Sino-Japanese war were questioned by careful observers. They might mean some readiness in Tokyo to talk of terms or they might be merely an effort to put Berlin in place of Brussels. A somewhat similar question now arises about a report that Japan would welcome mediation by the United States.

Yesterday an exclusive dispatch to this newspaper from its correspondent at Brussels reported such willingness. The report was authorized by a non-military representative of the Japanese Government. How much it means must be shown by events. Could it be a genuine bid for American mediation? It could be merely a device for splitting the Brussels conference and making Japan look good.

Remembering Theodore Roosevelt's success in 1905 as peacemaker in the Russo-Japanese war, some might be tempted to assume that America could again take that role. But 1937 is not 1905. Memory must also inform us that in the war with Russia the sympathies of the United States were with Japan. She had appeared to be the underdog and to be helping the United States hold the "open door" against Russia and the European powers who were developing exclusive interests in China.

Since then the whole picture has changed. The League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand agreement to outlaw war and the Nine-Power Pact have come on the scene. And the Japanese statement now is conditioned on America separating herself from the Brussels Nine-Power conferees and forgetting all such treaty obligations. Moreover while Japan offers to guarantee that the rights of foreign powers will be fully protected in China experience in Manchoukuo has already illustrated what happens to the open door in a puppet state such as Japan also takes care to specify for North China as a condition of mediation. It would appear that real mediation will have to await more hospitable conditions.

Lest We Forget

AMERICANS recently put Kipling into pictures with a film version of "Captains Courageous"; the town of Broadstairs, England, has put him into the news by an action described as "a contribution to world peace." On the pier at Broadstairs lies a raft from the Lusitania. It was inscribed with these words from the "Recessional"—"Lest we forget." The phrase has now been removed.

Whatever may be the effect upon international relations, this removal repairs an injustice to Kipling. For his words were not an exhortation to cherish malice and revenge. They were part of an appeal to forget the "frantic boast and foolish word." Their meaning was, in fact, precisely the opposite of what a casual reader on the pier at Broadstairs might have supposed.

Poets are supposed not to care who makes a nation's laws so long as they are allowed to compose their nation's songs. But the office of poet loses a good deal of its attractiveness when the writer's message is liable to be traduced. In these days when public opinion in the west at least is of paramount influence, and at the same time is largely based on what is read in books and papers, it is desirable that writers should have a due sense of responsibility. But it is also essential that readers too should do their bit, and take care that they do not misunderstand what is set before them.

Ship Subsidy: Back for Repairs

"THE toughest job I ever tackled," is the way Joseph P. Kennedy sizes up his work as chairman of the United States Maritime Commission. One need not wade very deeply into his half-million-word report on the state of American shipping to suspect that his work on the Securities and Exchange Commission was a picnic compared with administering the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Nearly two years have elapsed since Congress revamped the ship subsidy program on terms that set a new high for government liberality. The one redeeming feature of this measure was the setting up of a commission of technical experts to administer this complicated piece of congressional prodigality. When President Roosevelt requested an initial $10,000,000 allotment from Congress last year to launch a long-time private shipbuilding program costing half a billion dollars this paper said:

> His special message offers nothing to dispel the feeling that the Administration has failed to think through a merchant marine policy on sound economic lines.

Now, a year later, Congress is asked to rewrite the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. That is what Mr. Kennedy's report virtually amounts to.

The most serious obstacle to the successful operation of the ship subsidy act is the attitude of the beneficiaries themselves. Their failure to co-operate in the most generous spending program the Government has yet held out to private enterprise is the main stumblingblock. It is impossible to understand the industry's failure to meet the Government halfway unless one understands the deadening of initiative that unbridled federal aid instills in private enterprise.

This effect is again apparent in the amendments to the shipping act the commission recommends to Congress. They contain too many concessions for easing the financial responsibilities of private beneficiaries who refuse to avail themselves of the bounties already offered.

A TOURIST trade training school has been opened by the Greek Government. Lesson One is probably not to laugh at the tourist inquiring about the journey from Alpha to Omega.

Awakening Giant

Book News of the Day

"WHEN CHINA UNITES" (New York: Knopf. $2.50) came from Harry Gannes's hopeful pen before Japan drove again into China in the current undeclared war. Chinese national unity, never more than a partly realized dream, is at once brought nearer in the struggle for national existence, and brought to the threat of destruction if Japan wins.

Yet Mr. Gannes probably would not have changed his title to: "*If* China Unites," had he been writing today. His "Interpretative History of the Chinese Revolution," to quote the subtitle, is fired with a personal enthusiasm for proletarian movements that nearly upsets his objectivity at times. National unity is for him the precursor of social reform in China. Without abandoning the social goal he could not admit the possibility of Chinese dismemberment.

* * *

Possibly Japan's action in China is motivated in large measure by the gains of Chinese unification, clearly recorded by Mr. Gannes. Baron Tanaka, author of the disputed "Tanaka Memorial" of 1927 on Japanese penetration of China, is quoted as saying: "Some day China might wake up!"

China has been waking up ever since European imperialism in the 1840's taught China how far professedly Christian nations could wander in their public policies from the purest spiritual teachings brought by missionaries. This book should be required reading for Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians and Americans—for all who take too smug a tone of self-righteousness in condemning Japan.

The Opium Wars, brought on by British efforts to substitute Indian opium for silver in paying for Chinese goods; the long series of oppressive treaties forced on China by Britain, France, Russia, the United States and others; the betrayal of China at the peace conference of 1919—these are past misdeeds recalled.

* * *

Mr. Gannes spares no one, and his charges are well documented. He traces Japan's gradual emergence as the most potent enemy of Chinese independence. Other imperialist powers fall into the background. Their black past remains chiefly as an explanation for Japan's present misdeeds, though not a condonation.

In his first twenty-one pages the author admirably summarizes imperialist and social trends in China down to the Revolution of 1911. From that point he becomes more detailed but continues to be incisive and illuminating, right down to the news headlines of the day he went to press.

R. H. S.

"The Pump That Needs Priming"

Something About Mountains

THERE had been rain between Keene and Bellows Falls, and rain again dimpling the Connecticut. Now, toward Chester, it cleared, and against the apple-green western sky the wooded Vermont hills smoked, and between their tawny slopes stray wisps of mist drifted.

Bill said, "I like this. Something about mountains."

There was, to our lowland eyes. They shouldered up north, south, ahead, and behind us the valleys closed their cupped hands. The followed stream thinned, became a brook, and ahead opened a notch of sky. We climbed, then ran level, then dipped downward to follow a west-flowing water. Journey's end would be soon, now. And at the crest of a pitching hill road we paused, looked below.

This valley was a pool of green in a great golden bowl. Early lights winked like mirrored stars; that one was Ed's, the others were in the village. We went ever down, through tunneled woodland. The skyline was high about this flat green pool, about a crossroad, a white church, a school, a planked bridge rumbling over talkative water. We turned toward the single light.

There were fields, dark and level, on either hand as we stopped under an elm in the good smell of earth and cows and pine sawdust. From the kitchen door Ed Richards shaded a kerosene light with a great hand, bellowed welcome. A tall son, with swinging shoulders and hair like spun flax, parked us in the barn; a second shyer son grinned at us under the low, dark-beamed ceiling; a third and fourth came in with armloads of wood. Charley, Ed said, was at the sawmill, and George had gone to a barn dance in Derry. And how were we?

Pine slabs snapped in the broad fireplace; we talked roads, frosts, the potato crop, the house. Ed had made changes, since spring.

"So we have. Took down the ceiling, bared the beams. You noticed them? Hand-hewn oak. Old John, the first Richards, built this kitchen ell in 1750, with foot-square sills and plate, and three-inch planks mortised between. Built to last." Ed stirred the fire, meditated, "Never quite figured out just why old John settled here. You know the growing season's shorter than Alaska's? Fact. A hard country. Keeps you on the jump to scrabble out a living, I tell you. Why I stay, I do'know."

Bill said, "But in winter you can den up, take it easy."

Hardly that. Ed had enough timber hauled to keep the sawmill going until December. Then they'd start cutting, and twitching out logs. Breaking roads, getting the milk out, keeping the woodpile up—oh, enough to do. They kept going, in winter. Had to. Then came March, and the sugar orchard to tend. Then plowing again. Same old round.

The boys snickered; Bill winked at them.

"Always thought you locked the gate when the summer folks left."

Ed snorted, "Summer folks! More coming here, every year. And now they're not going. Party from Illinois bought the Haynes place, this year. And they're planning to stay the winter. Why," he pondered in deep bewilderment, "beats me. Most years you can't see cars on the ro'd till they reach the drive. Fact. Drifts six foot deep."

"Anyone," Bill said, "who stays here through the winter must be daft," and now Ed looked at him with a certain caution.

"Maybe. Of course," he hedged, "we live through it."

"On what? Scenery?"

"That's all right. We've got that."

"And what else?" Bill countered while the boys grinned. "Fresh air? Brook water?"

"I do'know, now. I do'know." Ed was cornered. "But we get along. Never got rich, but always got a living. You take history, now. N'Hampshire laid claim to us, and we licked them. N'York wanted us, and we licked them. And we licked the British at Bennington, too. You know Vermont was a free republic for fourteen years? Fact. Didn't come into the Union till 1791. Something more than scenery here, Bill."

"Sure. You said it yourself. Hard work, and six-foot drifts half the year. You ever think of getting out of here, Ed?"

The boys chuckled, and nudged one another, and Bill grinned in conscious triumph. Ed considered, and a smile flicked the deep wind-wrinkles about his eyes. So they had him, did they? But there was always that last defense, that Highlander's question that no Lowlander has yet answered.

"Yes, I have. More than once. Fact. But then—where'd I go?"

There really isn't any answer to that—unless it's Vermont.

D. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Look Forward

By Frank L. Perrin

TOWARD the evening of the year, as the custom is, we begin to take account of the items in the record of our successes and our failures, not so much that thereby we may strike a balance, as that we may better avoid past mistakes and shortcomings and write a better record in the year ahead. As we scan the pages and compare what is set down with that written during even the recent past we marvel at the changes which have been wrought almost without arresting attention day by day and year by year. Only yesterday, comparatively, we listened amazedly as reproduced sounds came to our ears through a crude crystal radio set. Today, from the ends of the earth, voices come into our homes distinctly. But a few years have passed since the first long-distance telephone conversation was transmitted between New York and Chicago. Today Washington talks with London, New York with Paris, Boston with Buenos Aires, and Uncle James in Bangor with Aunt Mary in Seattle, with little thought as to what has been accomplished.

A few days ago there came to my desk a carefully preserved copy of the "Ulster County Gazette," published on January 4, 1800, in Kingston, N. Y. It has been cherished apparently, because it contained the announcement of the passing of George Washington, first President of the United States, and a record of the services at Mount Vernon. But of particular interest at the moment is the realization that the news published was transmitted by ships from foreign lands, or by stage-coach from Washington or elsewhere in America. This issue of January 4, for instance, contained Washington news dated December 10, and London advices of October 19 reporting the battle of Zurich, quoting dispatches dated September 30. An advertiser in Rochester offers for sale a half interest in a sawmill located conveniently in a section containing an "inexhaustible supply of pinewood." In the same advertisement he offers to sell a Negro woman slave. To her he would surrender full title. He guarantees her as "stout, healthy and active."

* * *

Today we read that in Germany, only a few hours ago, a committee of army chaplains informed Herr Hitler that the military strength of the Reich is being endangered by the government's treatment of the church problem. They declare that the nation as a whole is now divided into two opposing camps, one led by the National Socialist chief and the other by Protestant pastors and Catholic priests. They estimate that at least one half of the entire adult population is more or less actively opposing the government's church policy.

And we read today, as we perhaps read yesterday, or last year, that quite soon the main arteries of travel in the cities and elsewhere will be so crowded with automobiles that stagnation will result. This current note is sounded by no less an authority than Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Harvard University Bureau of Traffic Research. It would be vain for a mere layman, inexpert and uninformed, to question the correctness of this forecast. But when one remembers that at the turn of the century an automotive vehicle was almost a curiosity it seems next to impossible that so tremendous a problem as that indicated should so suddenly emerge.

* * *

We cannot draw a line across the pages of the record and count all the past as lost or as forgotten. Today's and tomorrow's problems and experiences are the products or sequences of processes, and not accidental happenings, there set down. Are the solutions sought to be arrived at by applying untried rules and new formulas? Or should we wisely seek the answer by drawing upon the rich experiences through which we have passed?

The difficulty seems to be that the too insistent demand is for quick decisions, new formulas, hasty experimentation and a recourse to expedients whose value is, to say the least, problematical. Human experiences, viewed in the light of their successes or failures, now as in times past, should afford a fairly safe indication of the course to be pursued. We have learned, it is to be hoped, how to avoid the crooked paths which have led us astray, and the deep valleys which have hindered our progress.

The way still lies, in prospect, along the heights. These have been glimpsed, and it has been proved that the vision is not distorted. It is not wise to destroy the foundations and the landmarks in building new and better superstructures. The courageous army chaplains who join in the warning to their chief have discovered this.

The Wide Horizon

Neutrality Plus—

By Carlyle W. Morgan

[Excerpts From a Talk Before the Peace Action Council, Community Church, Boston]

THIS is one of those moments Sir James Barrie was writing about in the "Little White Bird." He said that after a good dinner one prefers "to believe that there is no distress in the world." We here tonight at least wish there were no distress in the world, and being safe at the moment we may, perhaps, be inclined to regard such distress as there is as a medley of "old, unhappy, far-off things."

Why do we feel safe? . . . Our safety comes from subscribing to, and supporting, a system of law and order. This protects us against unprovoked attack from envious people who may not have had their dinner. And it also would allow us to preserve our neutrality as a group if two gangs should meet somewhere outside and start fighting between themselves.

In the first instance, we are safe because the people who have not had dinner—the have-nots if you like—are dead certain that the full force of the law will operate against them if they start trouble. In the second, we are neutral because we can afford to leave it to the police to take care of the two gangs fighting each other. We don't have to concern ourselves with the question as to which gang deserves more sympathy. We don't question whether we should take a hand in winning the fight for one of them. We expect all of them to be hauled before an impartial judge in a court of law where the righteousness of their causes can be considered.

* * *

There has somehow arisen a belief that neutrality and collective security are irreconcilable purposes—that you must be for one or the other, but that you can't be for both. . . . But in the long run, neutrality is not something we must sacrifice to collective security, it is a privilege we can preserve only with the aid of collective security.

. . . Of course such an order is at the moment hypothetical. We are concerned with the short-run as well as the long-run aspects of neutrality. For the short run, to what extent does the American neutrality effort harmonize with, or clash with, the peace efforts of other nations?

Take the efforts of the Nine Power Conference to bring peace to China, for example. In those efforts the United States is reserving independence of action. This means that should the conference decide on some form of international sanctions, economic or military, the United States might not take part in them. But the United States could, by applying its neutrality act, support those sanctions rather effectively. Denial of war materials and loans to both belligerents would cut off Japan from one of its most important sources of supply while China, though similarly cut off, could receive this aid from the other signatories to the Nine Power Pact.

I don't mean to say this would not seem a rather niggardly way to take part in enforcement of a treaty to which the United States is an interested party, but the point I want to make is that even when talking of *immediate* conditions rather than of future hopes, there is a possible and useful connection between neutrality, as we call it now, and collective action to enforce law and order in the world. . . .

It seemed preferable to the State Department, and I think it was right, to move for consultation among the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty before resorting to neutrality. . . .

* * *

Actually it appeared the United States could not be neutral in Far Eastern disputes. We do not yet know for certain that we can be neutral in European disputes. Sentimentally we cannot be. We favor one side or the other as soon as facts or propaganda begin to travel the cables. But at least we can write down our determination not to be drawn into war for the sake of mere war trade. We may be forced by circumstances to surrender that determination. But the impulse behind its present expression is, at any rate, more moral and idealistic than toleration of war trade for profit's sake. If this neutrality fails it still will have schooled us in an approach to a broader idealism that must sometime find expression in genuine collective security.

We might find it possible to remain neutral as between participants in a street fight, but we could not remain neutral, indeed are already morally committed to unneutrality, as between chaos on the one hand and law and order on the other. We find ourselves bound to support law. That, as I see it, is the United States' position in the world, and Americans can never be really neutral as between parties to an international conflict until the United States has helped build a system of law and order in which neutrality, which depends on the withholding of judgment, can be indulged without danger to morality.

Mirror of World Opinion

Anti-Jitters Item?

THE preponderant strength in arms in Europe belongs to the nations who desire above all to keep the peace. Kindly recollect it when the next fit of jitters is impending.—*London Daily Express.*